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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Air Mail and Bombs

Japan Takes Suchow

On Long Island this week aviation prominently displayed, by rare coincidence, its peace-time utility and its menace from the skies.

Children played at digging bomb shelters as the United States experienced its first "black out" at night in Army bombing exercises.

Not far from this scene a pilot taking part in celebrations of Air Mail Week flew again the three-mile course of 1911 that is recorded as the first air mail flight in the United States.

* * *

Parents meeting at Salt Lake City, Utah, meanwhile were advised to go home and make their children "propaganda proof." War was condemned as a "menace to childhood."

* * *

In Rome, Italy, a new Fascist Party Constitution reaffirmed Fascist exaltation of war in these words:

"And above all, Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the devolpment of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace. . . .

"War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it. . . .

"This anti-pacifist spirit is carried by Fascism even into the life of the individual; . . ."

* * *

The above quotations were penned by Benito Mussolini.

* * *

'Shadow and Substance'

Debate in the British House of Lords focussed attention on practical results of Italy's Fascist policy in international relations.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, rose to defend the British Government's diplomacy, which is calculated to appease the dictatorships.

The specific issue under debate in the House of Lords was the accord of Britain with Italy. Lord Halifax contended that Britain, by speeding the movement for recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, was recognizing actualities and endeavoring to "abandon shadow for substance."

* * *

The substance was implied to be the British Government's confidence that peace could best be served by reducing specific points of international friction. Italy became estranged from Britain when former Foreign Secretary Eden led the League in its application of economic sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian conquest. The present British Foreign Secretary is willing to recognize that conquest in an effort to restore Italian cordiality.

The shadow was implied to be further reliance at this time on efforts to build peace by standing firmly on principles of international moralty. Non-recognition of Italy's conquest is a specific instance of applying moral principles. Through this policy the nations say they will not set their seals of approval on conquest by armed force.

* * *

Precept and Practice

But non-recognition has a practical as well as a moral significance. Difficulties in applying non-recognition arise from the nature of international relations. An unrecognized entity or state of affairs is like a loose cog in a machine.

The policy of non-recognition, still actively applied to Italian Ethiopia by some nations, including the United States, and to Manchukuo by all nations except Germany, Italy, Japan, and El Salvador, has two possible purposes. It was hoped that it might force the aggressor to restore his booty to its former owner. Failing this—as it has in Manchukuo and in Ethiopia—the policy retains only its effect of moral disapproval.

* * *

Lord Halifax insisted that in abandoning non-recognition in Ethiopia, Britain did not intend to give moral sanction to Italy's conquest. He said:

"We do not, never have, and never will, condone the Italian action."

But in today's diplomacy, Lord Halifax added:

"We accept Italian assurances and believe they will be honorably carried out."

This is given as reliance on "substance" in the search for peace.

Lord Halifax indicated that similar methods of appeasement were in view with Germany.

* * *

Over the Pyrenees

France, also engaged in seeking an accord with Italy, ran into snags this week. Signor Mussolini's speech at Genoa last Saturday called forth an official French expression of "surprise" over the Duce's lack of cordiality toward France.

"Close the Pyrenees border to supplies for Loyalist Spain" is in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Czechs Pledge Equality; Border Tension Grows

London Hopeful of Way to Adjust Italo-French Issues in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Whitehall refuses to be unduly alarmed over reports of troop movements, not only on both sides of the German-Czech frontier but also in Poland.

German assurances given yesterday to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, that there is no political significance in the military moves that have admittedly taken place, have been accepted, although not without a measure of reservation.

Sir Neville called at the German Foreign Office for the second time again today to ask for assurances as to the troop movements.

Meanwhile, it is believed that all the Reich wants to do at the moment is to impress Czechs with a sense of the proximity of Germany on the eve of Czech municipal elections this week end, and that an invasion of the Sudeten lands is far from any contemplation.

Apart from other considerations it is obvious that if guns did go off, the first people to suffer would be the Sudeten Germans themselves.

The fact remains, however, that an unknown but apparently limited

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Benes Wants Republic to Show Worth of Democracy to Other Regimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 21—Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party in Czechoslovakia, is understood to be preparing to visit Berchtesgaden, summer home of Reichsführer Hitler, this week end. The conference is presumably for instructions of Herr Henlein in his forthcoming negotiations with the Czechs on the Nazi demands for more rights for the German minority.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 21 (AP)—Czechoslovakia does not fear for her future, President Beneš told the nation in a radio broadcast today.

Speaking at Zabor in Southern Bohemia where he stopped on a tour of inspection, the President said the Government welcomed an opportunity to show the world the Republic could remain a State of peace and quiet.

He told the "neighboring authoritarian regimes" he wanted to show them that the machinery of a democratic government could work just as fast as theirs.

"Present-day European democ-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Mexico Uncertain of Extent Of Reported 'Rebellion' Plan

MEXICO, D. F., May 21 (AP)—Mexico was uncertain today whether it was up against a major revolutionary movement or merely a series of local rebel activities.

While President Cardenas concentrated his military forces in the State of San Luis Potosi to smother any uprising by the agrarian leader, Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, reports reaching the capital told of at least two rebel bands being in the field.

General Cedillo has evacuated his one-time stronghold in Central Mexico and his peasant army has scattered to the hills, leaving President Cardenas in firm control at the State Capital, San Luis. General Cedillo's immediate whereabouts could not be learned.

Bands of rebels have yet to come into conflict with government troops and not a shot has been fired in San Luis Potosi, according to advices received in the national capital.

A report yesterday that Government planes had bombed and machine-gunned rebels near Ciudad Fernandez was flatly denied by the aviators themselves.

Of the rebel bands reported on the move, the most important appeared to be that of Pedro Izaguirre, a former Major who supported General Cedillo 10 years ago in his campaign to stamp out the "Cristeros," a rebellious faction which caused trouble in Jalisco. Major Izaguirre, who was said to be influential with the agrarians around Tamasopa and with sugar mill workers there, has done no raiding yet.

Capital observers were unable to determine whether President Cardenas' regime was faced with an imminent rebellion capable of generating real power or a series of sporadic rebel disturbances such as the country has been troubled with for decades.

Labor organizations, teachers, revolutionary veterans, and the Houses of Congress declared their "solidarity" with President Cardenas in the tense situation. The Senate proposed that not one cent be paid toward indemnity for expropriation of foreign oil properties so long as Great Britain boycotted Mexican oil.

The British Ambassador, Owen St. Clair O'Malley, recalled as a result of the Anglo-Mexican controversy over expropriation, left with his daughter, Jane, for Vera Cruz to board a United Fruit liner, the Morazan, for New Orleans. They will entrain there for New York, stopping off in Washington. Representatives of every diplomatic mission in Mexico turned out to say good-by to the Ambassador.

Communists In Drive For United Front

Moscow Seeks to Control Unions in All Anti-Fascist Countries

'Trojan Horse?'

By the Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

International Communism, under the direction of Soviet Russia, is making vigorous attempts to widen its "united front" with all other "anti-Fascist" organizations by joining into one great organization the trade unions of Russia and all other non-Fascist countries.

Thus far, every Comunist move in this direction has been blocked by the British Trade Union Congress and in particular by the British trade union leader, Sir Walter Citrine, who has twice visited Russia and fully understands the position of Soviet trade unions.

[Soviet affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions was rejected by the Federation, meeting at Oslo, Norway, earlier this week.]

The writer possesses a whole library of Communist literature published in several languages at Moscow before 1935, in which such men as Sir Walter are held up to ridicule, scorn and contempt as "traitors to the working class." All moderate socialist organizations are thoroughly denounced.

But one finds no such comments since 1935. For three years all orthodox Communists have been under orders to make friends with moderate Socialists or with any other group, including even Roman Catholics and other religious groups which are not downright Fascist.

Follows Trojan Horse Policy

Have the Communists changed their views? There is no evidence that they have. In fact, the general secretary of the Communist International, G. Dimitroff, told a Communist congress at Moscow in 1935 that the strategy of the "united front" was comparable to that of the "Trojan horse," and assured Communists that they would find it easier to conquer other groups once they had been admitted to their organizations. The writer read this statement, published in the Soviet press.

The Communists have since done

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Leading Color Photographers of U. S. Display Their Art in New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Arranged as a series of "one-man" shows by some of the leading color photographers in the United States, the first annual exhibit of color photography opened here today, following a preview to a group of invited guests, last night.

The exhibit, which comprises the work of illustrators, advertising photographers and news feature cameramen, will continue in the mezzanine gallery, International Building, Rockefeller Center, through May 29. Many of the pictures have been published, but the exhibit will provide possibily the only opportunity the general public will have of seeing the original prints.

Supplementing the exhibits are two educational features, one demonstrating the construction and operation of the one-exposure, three-color camera used by the photographers whose works are displayed on the walls, and another demonstrating the making of a carbro color print from a set of separation negatives.

Among the exhibitors, all of whom are already familiar to the public through exhibits of their work in other photography shows, are Nickolas Muray, Anton and Martin Bruehl, Martin Munkacsi, Paul Outerbridge, Paul Hesse, Valentino Sarra, Victor Keppler, Fidelis Harrer, Arthur Gerlach and Russell C. Aitken.

Intimate Message From Washington

Woodley Croquet Grounds at Washington Rivaling Playing Fields of Eton in Settling Great Issues—Hull Joins the Out-of-Doors Ranks

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 21

The playing fields of Eton are credited with responsibility for some important historical events in Europe—including the British victory at Waterloo over Emperor Napoleon. The playing fields of Woodley will probably never achieve quite the same renown, but are an element in contemporary American history.

Woodley is an estate within the environs of the city of Washington. It includes one of the handsomest colonial mansions in this part of the Country. It belongs to Col. Henry L. Stimson, Former Secretary of State. The cool, spacious grounds of the estate include an important playing field—a croquet court. And croquet is the favorite hobby of Cordell Hull, the current Secretary of State.

Anyone following the shiny automobile assigned to Secretary Hull as it leaves the State Department of an afternoon these days would be very likely to be led to Woodley. The car would not enter by the main entrance. The spectator would see it disappear around behind the big house where he would not be permitted to follow. Unseen beyond, the Secretary of State would soon be handling a croquet mallet critically, testing the balance, casting an appraising eye over the condition of the court, making ready another "kill." For he is an extremely expert player, and takes great pride in the skill with which he defeats his companions of the turf court.

The Secretary's First Hobby

Croquet is credited with changing Secretary Hull's whole attitude towards life. When he left the Senate to take the first post in the Roosevelt Cabinet he had no hobbies or sports. He was a serious man who devoted his entire energies to the cause of freer world trade. He continued to do this when he took office, and to do it to the exclusion of all else to an extent which perturbed his associates at the State Department accustomed to their golf, their tennis or their tea-cups. A certain concern developed at the Department which reached acute proportions during a visit to a country estate. There were no trade agreements to make during a social visit. The other guests were on the golf course or riding or playing tennis. The Secretary of State strode back and forth across the lawn completely at a loss for anything to do.

The situation became embarrassing. Finally a bright young man had an idea. He whispered it excitedly to a charming young lady. They disappeared for a moment and shortly reappeared bearing a croquet set which they laid out on the lawn. Very seriously they then set about playing croquet. Mr. Hull cast a glance at them during the process and walked on. They played on with complete preoccupation neither looking at him nor speaking to him. On his return trip across the lawn he watched for a moment and then strode on. A couple of trips later he stopped again, picked up a mallet, took an experimental swing at an idle ball, didn't seem to like it, threw down the mallet and strode away.

That was all that day. But the set was taken out again the next day and again the young man and the young lady set about the serious business of playing croquet. Again Secretary Hull strode by. This time he stopped and watched for some time. Finally he asked if he might join the game. The occasion was saved.

Invited to Play at Woodley

Mr. Hull himself lives at an hotel where there is no space for a croquet court. Those who participated in the holiday conspiracy looked about for some outlet for the new-found sporting interests of their chief. They bethought themselves of Colonel Stimson's spacious estate. Shortly thereafter Secretary Hull received an invitation to try out the new croquet court which had been laid out at Woodley. He did, and has returned regularly since.

The same unwritten rule holds on the court at Woodley which prevailed on the playing fields of Eton. The court is devoted exclusively to the business of sport. Woe betide the ill-advised diplomat or subordinate who ventures to broach official business on the playing field.

Colonel Stimson does not participate in the games. The present and former Secretaries of State are cordial friends. Colonel Stimson has on several occasions given his successor strong support on foreign policy matters. But this relationship is apart from the croquet fields. Secretary Hull does not stop at the big house on his way to sport. Nor does Colonel Stimson come down to watch the games.

Secretary Hull is of course far from the first statesman whose poise has been saved and responsibilities relieved by sport. Secretary Stimson himself was a notable sportsman, and played strenuous porch-tennis (like deck-tennis) on this very Woodley estate. Now much the same process has brought the out-of-doors and a sense of freedom into the State Department today—through the croquet grounds.

J. C. H.

Democracy: Power Under Restraint

Willingness of majority to accept curb on its authority is essential to popular government

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the sixth of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Willingness of American majorities to accept restraints upon their own power by patient observance of the deliberative legislative and Constitutional processes has generally been deemed a vital safeguard of the national welfare.

President Roosevelt and his radio have become symbols to many Americans of a new danger indicing the present American majority to press ahead without respect for minority rights or the historic checks and balances.

Executive power tihrough a hundred new agencies has been extended over every phase of national life. Millions of unemployed, millions of farmers in their wheat fields, millions of workers from the docks of San Francisco to the shoe factories in Maine have been mobilized behind new social legislation.

Many thinking Americans wonder if representative government is being trampled beneath the onrush of a turbulent, impetuous majority.

America Cautioned

Suspicion that this may be the case has inspired an avalanche of books, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and speeches cautioning the American people against the unbridled exercise of majority power. Indeed, this writer two days ago received a letter suggesting fairly rough treatment for anyone who as much as applied the word democracy to the American system. On the more extreme fringe of conservative sentiment can be detected furtive sympathy for taking the vote away from the millions on relief.

This agitation over the increased assertiveness of the majority arises from two principal sectors:

First, from the property-owning minority who suspect an invasion of rights; second, from those moderate people, who know that the majority, unrestrained, is likely to destroy itself just as surely as it will demolish minority rights.

Madison, Hamilton, and other

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Soviet Shake-Up In Arctic Office Made by Papanin

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Ivan Papanin, Commander of Soviet Russia's Arctic ice floe campers, has completely shaken up the office management of the Northern Sea Route Administration, newspapers disclosed today.

Mr. Papanin was made second in command to Dr. Otto Schmidt, head of the Government Bureau that directs Russia's vast activities in the Arctic, two months ago.

He was said to have found the office crowded with "enemies and bureaucrats" and to have replaced all the Administration's office workers.

Shortly after Mr. Papanin's appointment, following his return from the Arctic, the Government publicly censured "wrecking" in the Administration which it blamed for the plight of several Russian ships frozen in the Arctic ice.

The other three campers with Mr. Papanin have been given key posts. Ernest Krenkel, it was disclosed, has been made Chief of Arctic Radio Stations and Peter Shirshov, Director of the All-Union Arctic Institute at Leningrad. Eugene Federov has been given every opportunity for research.

The Government has ordered prosecution of F. I. Zenyuk, head of the Moscow Light Trust, for wasting electricity by letting street lights burn after dawn.

Mr. Zenyuk was charged with violating an order issued last February reducing street lights, store lighting, and illuminated window signs by 25 to 40 per cent.

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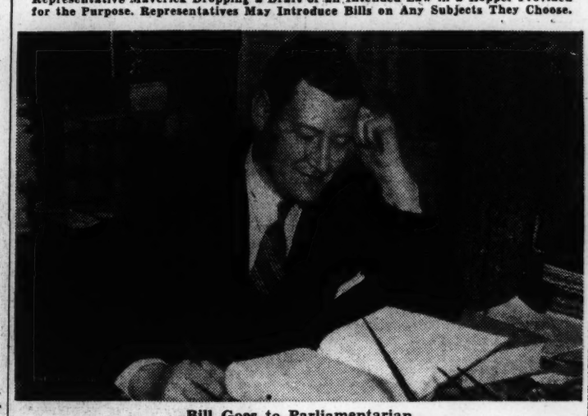
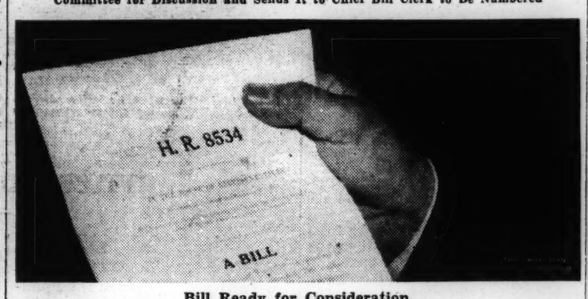
Steps in Making a Federal Law

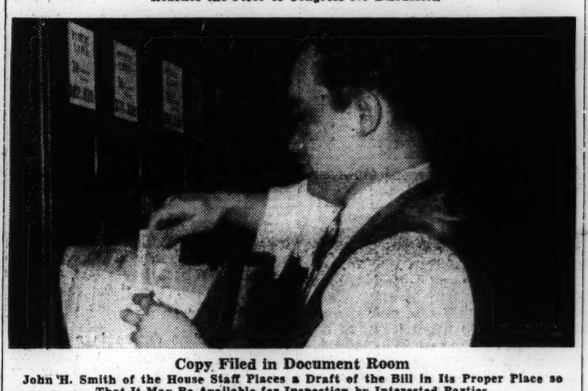
A Bill Is Introduced in Congress
Representative Maverick Dropping a Draft of an Intended Law in a Hopper Provided for the Purpose. Representatives May Introduce Bills on Any Subjects They Choose.



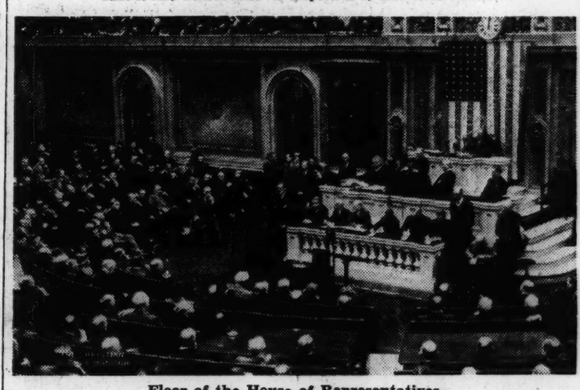
Bill Goes to Parliamentarian
Louis Deschler, Under Direction of the Speaker of the House, Refers Draft to Proper Committee for Discussion and Sends It to Chief Bill Clerk to Be Numbered



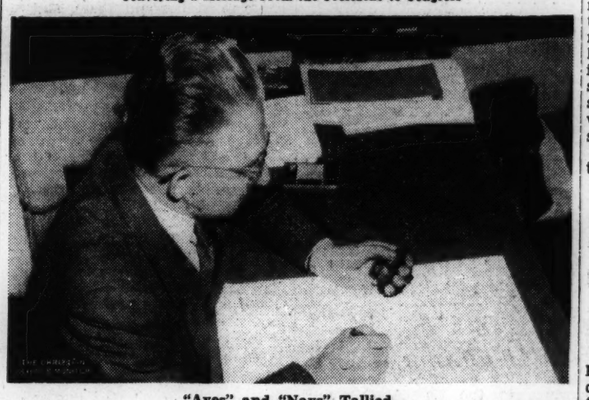
Bill Ready for Consideration
Printed and Numbered, the Proposed Law Goes to Committee for Study Before It Reaches the Floor of Congress for Discussion



Copy Filed in Document Room
John H. Smith of the House Staff Places a Draft of the Bill in Its Proper Place so That It May Be Available for Inspection by Interested Parties



Floor of the House of Representatives
Where Bills Are Discussed and Voted Upon. Here A. E. Chaffee, Reading Clerk, Is Conveying a Message From the President to Congress



"Ayes" and "Nays" Tallied
After Discussion of the Bill as Presented, and Possibly Amended, a Vote Is Taken. Hans Jurgensen, Tally Clerk of the House, Is Here Recording the Result of a Tally

All Photos © Harris & Ewing and Wide World

The Bill Is Signed and Becomes Law
After a Bill Is Passed by Both House and Senate It Goes to the President for His Signature. He May Veto It. If It Is Voted Again in Both House and Senate by Two Thirds of the Members, the Bill Becomes Law Without His Signature

U.S. to Stiffen Action Under Monopoly Law

Criminal Prosecution Is Planned in Addition to Civil Suits

Anti-Trust Policy

More Consistent Course Is Advocated for Justice Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Thurman Arnold, the much-quoted Yale Professor who is now Assistant Attorney General, has just promulgated procedural changes in anti-trust enforcement which mark a new approach to what is recognized as one of the greatest economic and social problems of the times.

Half a century of anti-trust law enforcement has not prevented a concentration of economic control which President Roosevelt has frequently emphasized, the Brookings Institution has repeatedly discussed, and which now is the basis for a radically different attack on the whole problem. The new Arnold procedure has been put into effect just prior to the expected action of Congress, approving Mr. Roosevelt's big monopoly investigation, likely to go on all summer and through next fall. In effect, Mr. Arnold, author of the much-discussed work, "Folklore of Capitalism," has laid the groundwork for this by the procedure already announced.

Judging by results in keeping old-fashioned competition alive in the United States and holding down concentration of economic power, the anti-trust laws, after half a century of enforcement, have failed. Economists are the first to declare that the rigidity of monopoly controlled prices is one of the basic causes for the failure of consumption to keep up with goods-production in America and hence allows catastrophic depression cycles.

Largely "Folklore"

Professor Arnold approaches the problem with the theory that anti-trust law enforcement to date has been largely "folklore"; that the law has never been enforced and indeed, unless revised, may never be enforced. It is part of the "folklore," he insists, for the courts to pretend that the great corporations are "individuals," to test the validity of the charge of anti-trust violation against them by the fictitious standard of "corporate intent," which means ascertaining whether the supposed "personality is acting in an evil state of mind." In brief, he declares "the anti-trust laws have become theological tracts on corporate morality."

As he views it, anti-trust law enforcement is like the last stages of prohibition law enforcement; there are so many violations that the Justice Department must pick and choose which to prosecute; and yet the public constantly insists on prosecution, and blames "lack of enforcement" for the increasing concentration of economic power. Something must be done, and done quickly.

To begin with, the new Assistant Attorney General is all for the Congressional investigation of the whole monopoly problem backed by President Roosevelt. But in the meantime, the procedure of the Justice Department is to be changed.

For Criminal Prosecution

In the first place, the Department is going to choose definitely the route of criminal prosecution rather than civil prosecution, and not permit a consent decree unless it is definitely established that any harm done by monopoly restraint will be corrected and paid for.

Here the analogy Mr. Arnold uses is that of the respectable young man of good family and bright future who, to meet a social engagement, exceeds the speed law and kills a pedestrian. The young man is to be pitied as an individual; yet, says Mr. Arnold, if the Government should fail to prosecute him for what he has done society would suffer.

So with the anti-trust law violators. Many of them are well-mean-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

WPA Dismisses 10 In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Ten Pennsylvania WPA workers were dismissed and eight others penalized for political activities in the Keystone State Primaries, WPA headquarters announced today.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, said his special investigators did not find charges of widespread political abuses borne out. A report from Francis Dryden, Field Representative, showed that three workers in Allegheny County and seven in Luzern County had been dismissed for political activities. The eight penalized workers were in Allegheny County.

Asked if he had received any more reports of political use of WPA funds, Mr. Hopkins retorted, "No, and I won't until just a little while before election."

Meanwhile, efforts went on here to repair breaches in Democratic lines left by Pennsylvania's primary struggle. At a White House luncheon, President Roosevelt supposedly enlisted C. I. O. support for the successful Democratic ticket in the primaries.

Japan's Enthusiasm Tempered By Warning of War Not Ended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 21—The celebrations in Japan's Capital, marking the fall of Suchow—key railroad center which had been the newest Japanese drive in China—have occasioned less visible enthusiasm than attended the fall of Nanking.

The blowing of sirens throughout Tokyo greeted the formal announcement of the capture and leading city officials offered prayers and thanksgiving at shrines. Details of the victory were broadcast last night while theater and moving picture audiences held celebrations. Yet a different note was clear as the Mayor of Tokyo warned citizens against wild rejoicings, emphasizing that the capture of Suchow does not mean the end of hostilities.

Explain Defeat at Taierhchwang

Simultaneously with news of the capture, the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters released a statement depicting the supposed Japanese reverses at Taierhchwang as part of a strategic plan designed to lure a large number of Chinese troops away from the vulnerable part of the Lung Hai railway at Suchow, where the decisive blows were struck the last few days.

Rejoicing over the fall of Suchow was also somewhat tempered because it came so fast and easily that obviously the larger part of the Chinese forces formerly stationed there had made good their escape.

Still the capture of the important railway junction will have valuable military and political results. Removing a wedge the Chinese held in the territory between the Japanese-sponsored North and Central China regimes it will hasten their amalgamation.

Drive on Hankow Next

While no official intimation of the next military objective is obtainable there is a general belief that the prospective occupation of the Lung Hai Railway line will be the prelude to a drive against Hankow, the newspaper Yomiui commenting: "From ancient times there has been a Chinese saying that whoever controls the Hankow District can establish unchallenged rule over China. But Chiang Kai-shek's regime will soon lost this district."

It is generally believed here that the Chinese Nationalist Government will move the Kuomintang Capital to remote Yunnan Province if Hankow is taken by the Japanese. The loss of Hankow would break up the territorial unity of Nationalist China.

Police Seized Leaflets

TOKYO, May 21 (AP)—Authorities here today interpreted the flight of a Chinese plane to Japan to drop anti-military leaflets as an effort to divert Japanese public attention from the Japanese victory at Suchow.

Police quickly confiscated the handbills showered down on the southernmost tip of Kyusu Island, and the press banned the story of the flight for 29 hours until Japan could complete its celebration over the Suchow victory.

The point at which the plane flew over Kyusu Island, is 1,000 miles from Toyko.

Under cover of darkness the plane dropped four types of printed leaflets.

One was addressed to Japanese laborers from the China Federation of Labor, another to the Japanese General Public from the China Foreign Affairs Association, a third to businessmen from the China Chamber of Commerce, and a fourth to Japanese farmers from the China Farmers Association.

The handbills, captioned, "Telling the Japanese People," were quickly seized by police who scattered through the hills to gather them up lest the people discover the "raid" and forget the Suchow victory.

The success of the secrecy efforts was indicated by the fact that foreign residents of Kyusu were still unaware of the incident 16 hours later.

Inland Drive Expected

SHANGHAI, May 21 (AP)—The Japanese, having announced complete occupation of Suchow, fusing their conquests in coastal China, apparently intend to turn their armies inland through the Nation's interior.

An Associated Press correspondent learned directly from Japanese officers on the Central China front that a new campaign destined to carry Japan's armies inland south of the Yellow River already was under way.

The correspondent was the first American newspaperman to reach the war zone behind the Japanese lines since the fall of Nanking last Dec. 13. He was flown there in a Japanese warplane and talked with the General—who insisted that his name not be disclosed—in command of Japanese forces that advanced on Suchow from the south.

Japanese officers would not disclose details, but they said their forces were preparing for a still greater campaign aimed toward the obliteration of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his armies from China forever.

Japan's conquest of the Lung Hai railroad zone was extended by the Navy which landed a force of marines at the port of Haichow, eastern terminus of the Lung Hai on the Yellow Sea. It was the last important port north of Shanghai remaining in Chinees hands.

Widespread guerrilla attacks from Kalgan, near the Great Wall in the north, all the way to Hangchow, on the coast south of Shanghai, were reported in Chinese dispatches.

Broadcasts at Hankow, seat of China's Government, still reported the military situation as satisfactory.

Norway Recognizes Italian Ethiopia; List Reaches 35

OSLO, Norway, May 21 (AP)—Norway today recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Norway's action raises to 35 the number of nations which have recognized Italy's African Empire.

Ten countries had previously given de jure recognition to Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia, four had accorded de facto recognition, 18 had accredited or received diplomatic envoys whose credentials acknowledged King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia, and two had signified recognition through official toasts to the King Emperor.

Airplane Crash Laid To Faulty Judgment

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 22 (AP)—A coroner's jury held yesterday that the crash of an $80,000 airliner in the Saugus Hills in which nine persons were killed was "accidental and due to faulty judgment on the part of both the pilot and co-pilot."

"We recommend," the verdict said, "that all pilots flying planes carrying passengers be instructed by proper authorities and required to fly at 1,000 feet elevation above the highest mountain points on the route being flown when leaving or entering all airports in this area."

Two other major plane crashes have occurred in the Saugus-Newhall Hill area in the past two years. The plane wrecked Monday was not on a regular commercial flight but was being "ferried" to St. Paul via Las Vegas, N. M.

Robert E. Gross, president of Lockheed, testified no instructions had been given Sidney Willey, Lockheed test pilot, to fly low. He expressed belief the plane might have encountered unexpected fog.

The plane was insured, but the policy contained nothing about the altitude the pilot should fly, Mr. Gross said.

Open-Air Library Opens In Bryant Park, New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—With its popularity somewhat diminished by cool spring weather, the open-air branch of the New York Public Library is open again for the fourth season. Last year it had a circulation of 72,000 books and magazines between May 17 and Oct. 22.

The project is operated in Bryant Park jointly with the Park Department, the National Youth Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., the open-air library has a stock of 400 books and 1,000 magazines.

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Harnessed Sunshine Performs Host of Household Chores

Inventor Tests Theories in His Own Back Yard

Upper Left—Otto H. Mohr Assembling Thermocouple Housing. Upper Center—Inventor About to Light Hydrogen Gas. Lower—Mr. Mohr Standing Among His Solar-Powered Units, Left to Right—Water Heater, Water Cooler, Hydrogen Generator. Hanging on the Wall Is the Solar Refrigerator Generator

Glass Ball Lens

Light Striking Hollow Glass Ball Filled With Oil Operates Refrigerator

Sun Harnessed to Make Ice, Steam, and Gas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Calif.—Otto H. Mohr, former consulting head of the Illuminating Engineering Department, the United States Bureau of Mines, has a unique hobby. He is at work on a very old problem in physics—how to change solar energy into chemical or mechanical forms, useful to mankind.

Already he has developed storage-type water heaters that operate even on cloudy days; water coolers that irradiate and purify as well as refrigerate; and a sun-operated generator that produces hydrogen for cooking. The inventor retired from activities in the business world through loss of his fortune in the collapse of 1929. He resides in a cottage amid almond and walnut trees on the outskirts of Concord, Contra Costa County, his novel sun-harnessing units just outside the back door.

The simplest device is a row of pipes three inches in diameter which can heat 40 gallons of water in a few hours using solar energy alone. They act as a storage tank at the same time.

No Cost to Operate

"There's a trick to it," says Inventor Mohr, "that nobody happened to have thought of before and which the patent office recognized as patentable. It is as efficient as any kitchen water heater and yet costs nothing to operate. It raises the temperature of ordinary tap water to well over 100 degrees in less than two hours.

"I could easily produce steam by circulating this water through another heater, which I have satisfactorily done, but for domestic purposes, there is no use over-heating water only to cool it again by adding cold."

The second unit in the Mohr back yard is a water cooler, standing near the water heater. The same pipe that sends out water to be heated also supplies water to be cooled. The same sun is employed and Mr. Mohr has utilized a fundamental of physics which allows the sun to blow both hot and cold at the same time. It operates in this instance like a desert water bag, but is much more efficient, giving water of a refreshing 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oil as Magnifying Glass

Standing against the house is a small box trough containing a hollow glass ball in which is about 15 cents worth of carefully distilled oil. This serves to concentrate the sun's rays much as does the magnifying glass, except that the usual magnifying glass would have to be shifted as the sun apparently moves across the sky. This is the heart, so to speak, of the Solarmohr refrigerator.

Strong rays of the sun are not necessary to operate the unit, says the inventor, nor is a warm day needed. Only light rays, not heat rays, are used. Even on rather sultry days, light rays still penetrate and operate the refrigerator efficiently. In operation, the sun's rays collected by the spherical lens, strike a pipe which runs through the center of the box from which run rib-like conductors. The box is insulated throughout.

The pipe is filled with oil which acts a a conductor for heat, driving off ammonia in solution as vapor. This passes through condensing tubes which absorb heat from the ammonia vapor, causing it to return to its liquid state, the liquid then drains down into the receiver and the process repeats itself. In simpler terms, the refrigerator operates almost on the same plan as a modern gas refrigerator, except that heat is provided by the sun instead of by a gas flame.

Water Into Gas

Mr. Mohr's most recent development is an electric generator, the current from which he uses to break down water into its component gases, oxygen and hydrogen. The hydrogen is collected in a storage tank and used to operate a cook stove. One gallon of water, he says, is the source of 175 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and the decomposing of about three gallons of water a day would provide the ordinary household with sufficient gas for all domestic needs, cooking, heating, air-conditioning.

"It has been known for a century or more," says Mr. Mohr, "that if you tie dissimilar metals together, heat them at one end and cool them at the other, a gentle electrical current is set up. I use the sun to heat the upper end of several units of jointed metals, gaining free electrical energy.

"I next pass the current through water vaporized by the sun and treated with an acid conditioning agent, collecting the resulting hydrogen gas into a storage tank. At present I allow the oxygen to escape, though some day I may make use of this, too."

Communists Seek United Front

(Continued from Page 1)

very well with the "united front." They have helped to set up governments in France and Spain, and to aid such labor movements as the C. I. O. in the United States. One of the most interesting illustrations of Communist strategy is the International Peace Campaign, which is at present conducting an anti-Japanese boycott from its headquarters in Geneva.

The International Peace Campaign is a highly respectable organization, under the titular leadership of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Pierre Cot. Hundreds of thousands of persons in the United States and Great Britain are affiliated with it. How many of these are aware that the Communist International is one of the most active member organizations of the International Peace Campaign?

Boring From Within

Through the "united front," Communists have penetrated dozens of such international organizations, and it is doubtful if many large international so-called peace groups, which have a complicated variety of affiliations, are not in one way or another co-operating with Communists.

In all such movements, Communist influence is out of all proportion to their numbers, because Communists are rigorously disciplined, and obey the orders of a compact general staff with headquarters in Moscow. No Communist group in any country will make an important move without first consulting their leaders in Moscow.

Unquestionably, all orthodox Communists have a greater sense of allegiance to Russia, the "socialist fatherland," than to their own countries. They are a potential source of immense strength to Russia, for that reason, in case of war.

Stiff Opposition Faced

But the Communists, despite their successes in the political field in some European countries, and their admission to many naive middle-class "anti-Fascist and anti-war" organizations, have not been able to break down the opposition of British and American trade-union leaders to a "united front" of Soviet and other trade unions, or even of Communist trade unions in other countries.

The Soviet trade unions were sponsored by the French trade unions for membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions, whose tone is definitely moderate socialist. The Soviet unions had agreed to join the international federation which they have been criticizing so bitterly for years, if certain conditions are accepted.

These were rejected by the executive committee of the I. F. T. U., which is headed by Sir Walter. He remembers Dimitroff's reference to th "Trojan horse," a reference which the Communist International's leader has never revoked. Such was the background of the refusal of the Oslo session of the I. F. T. U. to admit the Soviets.

Toronto Railway Increases Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Gross revenue of the Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto's publicly-owned street railway, for 1937 showed an increase of $250,581 over the previous year, according to the sixteenth annual statement recently issued. Financial results were the most satisfactory of any year since 1930, and for the first time in six years a surplus was available to build up reserves which had been reduced by $1,549,919 from 1931 to 1936.

Of the increase in revenue, Gray Coach Lines was responsible for more than $200,000. Invested funds of the Commission had a market value at the end of last year of $4,283,776, and a substantial portion of these funds will be required for the purchase of new street cars planned by the T. T. C. for this year, at a cost of $3,000,000.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

number of German troops is near the Czech frontier "on maneuvers," that the Czechs are understood to have taken precautionary measures, and that the Poles are also stated to have sent troops to the Galicia and Teschen frontiers.

An alternative explanation in the latter case is that there is a threat of trouble with the Ukrainian minority in Poland.

Tension Over Spain Eased

While the Czech issue has thus taken a slight turn for the worse, Italo-French tension over Spain is regarded here as having taken a definite turn for the better as result of a new Anglo-French agreement on non-intervention.

Exact details of the arrangement are still obscure, but they are understood to include simultaneous restoration of the land frontier and sea control plus installation of observers in Spanish ports, and coupled with a definite plan for a determined effort to get foreign troops out of Spain.

A meeting of the Non-intervention Committee has been called for Thursday to discuss proposals which Italian and German circles here describe as hopeful.

NLRB in 2½ Years Ends 10,447 Cases

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21

The National Labor Relations Board reports that it had disposed of 10,447 labor disputes involving 2,116,338 workers in 2½ years of operations under the Wagner Labor Act.

The Board said only one case out of every 20 filed with subject to a public hearing, 95 per cent of the cases having been settled by agreement, dismissed, or withdrawn.

Hungarian Nazi Sentenced For Charter Attack

The News

BUDAPEST, May 21 (AP)—Ferenc Szalasi, Nazi leader in Hungary, was sentenced today to two weeks in jail on a charge of "incitement against the Constitution."

The testimony showed that he and others published and distributed 50,000 copies of a pamphlet containing the statement: "The Hungarian people should be asked in a plebiscite whether they wish to retain the existing Constitution or desire National Socialist rule."

Szalasi, who heads the most active section of Hungary's National Socialists, will not be required to start the sentence until other charges against him are heard.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 21—The vigorous attitude of the new Imredy Government has exercised a decisive check on the rapidly-growing National Socialist, or as it is called here, the Right Radical movement, observers here agree.

The party club of Ferenc Szalasi, the most influential National Socialist leader, is now almost deserted, although last week it was practically stormed by persons wishing to become members.

A great many State officials, it is said, were so uncertain about future political developments that they wished to join the National Socialist Party in time to make their job secure in case of a change of regime.

But two events have halted this swing to the Nazis. The first was the announcement that "Leader" Szalasi planned to retire from politics. The second was the action taken against him by the Government.

Interpretations of Retirement

The interpretations of the talk of retirement were varied. On one hand it was clear that the Government's plans to enforce the drastic laws for "defense of the State" had dampened the ardor of the more radical agitators. On the other, the opinion was expressed in sections of the press that the tactics of the Nazis would be to show moderation outwardly. In line with this there are reports that the National Socialists are forming into two groups.

The visible group would place the emphasis on legal activities, as did Koloman Hubay, a Deputy in Parliament, who is the party's spokesman. He told the Diet that the Nazis would not oppose Premier Bela Imredy's bills restricting rights of public assembly and providing severer penalties against disturbers of public order.

"Hungarian National Socialism wants to achieve a new political and economic system by legal, constitutional means," he said.

Support From Outside

In contrast to this attitude, the second Nazi group would work secretly, carrying on essentially revolutionary activities.

It is thought that financial and moral support for the National Socialists from the outside will continue. It is stated that for public demonstrations National Socialist agitators get 60 cents a day each.

It is difficult to estimate how strong the National Socialist movement is in Hungary. Many National Socialist crosses are painted on the pavements in certain districts, and one is often given National Socialist greeting by children and young peasants, and sometimes even by soldiers.

The Government is determined to punish severely every civil servant openly belonging to the Right Radical movement, and hopes by such drastic treatment completely to destroy it. King Carol's apparent success in Rumania against the Iron Guards gives some grounds for the expectation that suppression of the extreme right may succeed here.

Virginia Governor Saves Historic Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginians who have expected that Gov. James H. Price might make radical changes in the landscaping of revered and historic Capitol Square here, have been assured by the State's Chief Executive that no unusual changes are being contemplated.

"We want a better stand of grass; we expect to restore and feed the trees; possibly repair the fountains, and institute a housing program for the squirrels, but beyond this," he said, "I do not anticipate any changes."

The Governor said that maps, soil reports, and landscaping plans now are being prepared.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

effect the Italian demand on France. The Duce is on record that he wills the victory of Insurgent Caudillo Franco. Russian supplies are reported reaching the Loyalists through France. This week the Insurgent military drive slowed in the face of stubborn resistance.

The Vatican and the Franco regime announced their new envoys as the Pope makes his support of Franco official.

Europe's powers armed as they negotiated:

A British Cabinet shake-up brought Sir Kingsley Wood into the post of Secretary of State for Air, to speed air defense.

France quickly over-subscribed a war loan of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $140,000,000). Premier Daladier also asserted that France can defend her empire alone.

Italy announced that her arms program is nearing completion, and that appropriations are on the decline.

Straws of 1940

Pennsylvania's primary this week leaves straws pointing in many directions, according to the winds of interpretation blowing upon them.

Defeat of C. I. O. Thomas Kennedy for Democratic nomination for the Governorship appears definitely to indicate a deflation of John L. Lewis in national politics. Even the last-minute appeal of James M. Farley for Democratic unity could not put Mr. Kennedy across. The Democratic nomination for Senator went to Gov. George H. Earle who takes leadership from Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

As for Democratic and Republican prospects in 1940, Pennsylvania is illuminating but not conclusive. A close race this fall in the mid-term election for Congress was indicated.

Arthur H. James, as Republican choice to run for Governor, displaced former Governor Gifford Pinchot, a liberal. Judge James is backed by conservative elements, including Joseph R. Grundy and Joseph N. Pew.

Wallace on Courts

Chief Justice Hughes last week complained that administrative agencies are encroaching on prerogatives of the courts. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace this week puts it the other way around. The courts, he says, are encroaching on rate-making and regulatory functions of administrative agencies.

The issue centers on the Kansas Stockyards Case, twice thrown out by the Supreme Court. The Department of Agriculture has acted to reopen the case.

By a vote of 5 to 2, the Supreme Court on Monday sustained the principle of the undistributed profits tax. This tax, aimed at tapping wealth in the interests of the less fortunate, has recently been one of the chief laments lodged by business against the New Deal. In the tax bill now before President Roosevelt for signature, this tax is substantially modified.

An Auto Trust?

Attorney General Cummings on Wednesday threw somewhat of a bomb into the reviving question of anti-trust and anti-mononoly laws.

Ford Motor Company, Chrysler, and General Motors are to be indicted on charges of coercing automobile dealers into requiring that auto purchases on time be financed through firms affiliated with the manufacturer.

Executive reorganization — one of the most heated issues before Congress in recent years—appeared likely to enter the picture again. President Roosevelt was reported insistent on throwing it back into Congress. His advisers restrained him.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the naval expansion bill, providing for 272 underage ships.

The House passed the Lea Bill, for a three-man board to control all civil aviation. The Senate had previously passed a similar bill. Conference is proceeding to combine the two.

The report on Philippine affairs was signed by the special committee. It is believed to favor political independence in 1946 and economic independence in 1961.

The Week in Washington: Page 4.

Quick re-Views

China: Japanese take Suchow, ending one phase of stubborn Chinese resistance in Central China.

After Suchow: Page 2.

Latin America: The United States Congress pigeonholes proposal for Government radio station to counteract Fascist propaganda in Latin America.

German Ambassador calls on Brazilian Foreign Office as relations are strained over nine Germans detained after the Integralist revolt against President Vargas. Vargas issues 10-point decree providing capital punishment by firing squad for future foes of his regime. Trials are summary.

President Cardenas of Mexico acts to suppress growing revolt of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo in visit to state of San Luis Potosi.

Chile and Argentina name the United States as arbitrator in dispute over Beagle Channel Islands near Cape Horn.

Belgium: New Spaak Cabinet consolidates position under Moderate Socialist Premier.

Czechoslovakia's Borders: Page 1.

Hungary Moves to Curb Nazis: Page 2.

Communists Seek United Front. Page 1.

Czechs Pledge Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

racies are conscious of dangers ahead," Dr. Beneš declared. "It is not enough just to recognize this fact, but one must act accordingly to keep pace with the authoritarian regimes."

In an appeal to the entire Nation, including the minorities, the President urged placing of the commonweal before private interests and urged political parties to be moderate during the current election campaign.

The present situaton in Czechoslovakia, he said, is the Country's "most serious experience since the war," but "we are prepared."

He explained that the difficulties arose out of the general situation in Europe due to developments in Germany and Spain.

Dr. Beneš assured his listeners that the minority statute which "will be presented within the next few days to those interested" would give full recognition to the equality demands of the various national groups and safeguard their cultural, economic and social life.

Concern Over Elections

Despite his assurances, preparations for tomorrow's elections in 232 districts proceeded in an atmosphere of concern as a result of scattered disturbances, which Prague authorities called the "usual pre-election scuffles without bloodshed."

The Ministry of Interior some time ago took special precautionary measuers to maintain quiet and order during the campaign and the elections.

The measures included police protection and stationing of sentries at all public buildings within the Sudeten German districts to prevent possible attacks or raids by opposition groups.

Police also were stationed at every campaign meeting to see to rapid dispersal of crowds and stop any attempts at street demonstrations or other mass assemblies.

As two fatalities of Sudeten Germans were reported near the German frontier the Government called up a class of Army reserves but declared this in nowise constituted mobilization on the eve of the elections. The Government also declared the reserve call did not indicate plans for moving new troops to the border.

Troops Moved as Precaution

Official circles emphasized the measure was taken solely in order to bring troops up to full strength with the object of keeping order in view of recent disturbances.

Czech leaders said the two Germans, followers of the militant Czech Nazi leader, Konrad Henlein, were shot as they passed a police barracks on a motorcycle after repeated warnings to halt.

Earlier, Premier Milan Hodza had issued a press statement declaring that "negotiations with Germans and all other minorities are imminent."

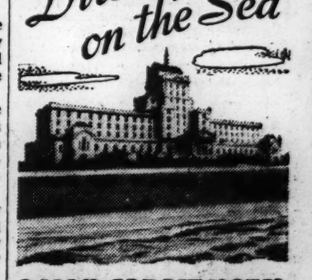
Dr. Hodza declared the Government "energetically rejects all attempts at oppression and terrorism, all disturbances no matter from what side, and will enforce respect for the authority of the State."

"That is why no conflagration will break out on Czechoslovak soil," he said.

Herr Henlein previously requested a guarantee of order in the Sudeten German regions before talking of settlement.

Ball Was Sun to Them

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21 (AP)—Chinese of Milwaukee observed a white flag with a red circle in the center, flying over the Plankinton building. They protested to Joseph Mallon, building superintendent, that such a display was unduly favorable to Japan. Mr. Mallon explained that the flag, which is similar to the "Rising Sun" of Japan, merely signified the Milwaukee baseball team was playing at home. The polite Chinese apologized.

Directly on the Sea

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Electricity's Elusive Essence Studied at Franklin Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—"It's Called Electricity" was the title of an address with which Dr. Willis R. Whitney, Vice-President in charge of research, General Electric Company, opened the program of the third and final day of the Franklin Hall dedication ceremonies this morning in the Franklin Institute. The final event will be the Dedication Dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at which former President Hoover is to be the chief speaker.

After formal unveiling of the new heroic statue of Benjamin Franklin in the memorial hall on Thursday, the regular Medal Day exercises and a series of addresses on "pure science" by internationally known experts yesterday, the program proceeded this morning to lectures on Franklin's own favorite subject—"applied science."

In his address Dr. Whitney declared that the study of electricity "offers in our day more room for the imagination of youthful minds than ever, and the service it renders will be proportional to the speculations and experiments of uninhibited youth."

Electricity, the Unknown

Tracing the history of man's knowledge of electricity from the time it was spoken of as a "spirit," on through Franklin's references to it as a "fluid," and Maxwell's identification of its movement with the speed of light, down to the discoveries of Hertz and Marconi, the lecturer pointed out that each contributor to knowledge on the subject "used natural and pure imagination, which were then supported by careful calculation and research.

"When Franklin," he said, "became responsible for the unity and co-operation of lovers of science, he did for America what Bacon had done for England. Bacon's first accomplishment was the Royal Society of Great Britan. Our later American scientific societies are to be traced thus to the well-publicized appeal of Bacon. Franklin so well understood the value of new speculation and experimental truth that he established, among other scientific projects, the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia."

The main object of his lecture, Dr. Whitney declared, was "to encourage youth to realize that trying to satisfy natural inquisitiveness by constructing concepts or imaginary models of unknowns often is a first step leading to new facts. It is an attempt to do away to some extent with the inhibitions which maturity and stored knowledge are apt to engender."

Medals Awarded

At an impressive ceremony yesterday, Franklin Institute medals recognizing outstanding achievements in research and applied science were awarded, and honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Pennsylvania in Franklin Hall.

Philip C. Staples, President of the Franklin Institute, presented the following awards:

Longstreet Medals to: Dr. Clarence W. Balke of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation, Chicago; Paul Sollenberger of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Frederick C. Langenberg (posthumously), and Norman F. S. Russell of the United States Pipe and Foundry Company, Burlington, N. J.; Carl Zeiss, Incorporated, of Jena, Germany, and Dyckerhoff and Widmann Aktien Gesellschaft of Berlin.

The Clark Medal to Robert Brinton Harper of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago.

The Hendeson Medal to Clyde C. Farmer of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Levy Medal to Stewart S. Kurtz, Jr., of the Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. and Alger L. Ward of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

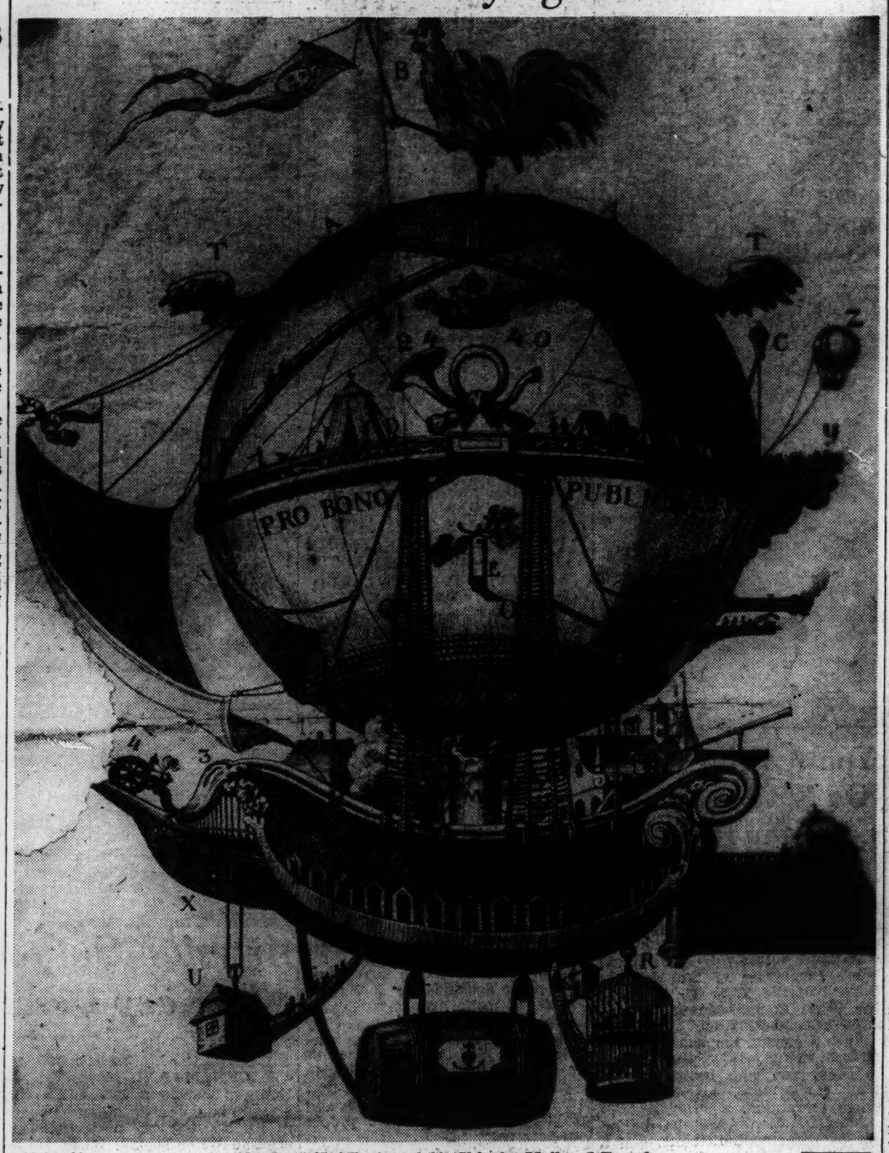
The Potts Medal to Dr. Lars O. Grondahl of the Union Switch and Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa.

The Cresson Medal to Edwin H. Land of the Land-Wheelwright Laboratories, Inc., of Boston.

The Franklin Medal to Dr. William Frederick Durand of Stanford University and Dr. Charles Augustus Kraus of Brown University.

At the same ceremony Dr. Thomas Sovereign Gates, President of the University of Pennsylvania, conferred on behalf of the University, honorary degrees of Doctor of Science on George David Birkhoff, mathematician; Arthur Louis Day, physicist; Gilbert Newton Lewis, chemist; Thomas Hunt Morgan, zoologist, and Louis Martin, bacteriologist.

'First' Mail-Carrying Balloon



Wide World — "Modest" 1784 Design of Air Ship for Mail and Travel — The Christian Science Monitor

Fancy taking a transcontinental or transoceanic air flight in this elaborate contraption, a 1784 forerunner of today's fleet air carriers.

That huge cage which looks as if it should contain a couple of parrots is really for observation.

Brass cannon off the right side are to blast "pirate" ships. Houses for travelers rise on either side.

The telescope off the right house is to observe the movement of the planets.

The mail, about which National Air Mail Week has just been celebrated, is carried in the huge cask directly beneath the ship. Possibly the "postmen" lived in the house on pulleys to the left and were let up and down for "special deliveries."

British Mission Studies U. S. Bids To Build Bombers

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The British air mission, which came to the United States April 25 for the announced purpose of exploring the possibilities of purchasing American warplanes, has started studying the bids of several manufacturers who turn out both twin-motored and four-motored bombers.

The deadline for the bids, it was learned, was 8 p. m. May 19 but whether any business will be transacted before the mission sails for England Wednesday in the Queen Mary remains in doubt.

The recent changes in the British Air Ministry, involving allegations that German warplane production isi far beyond that of the British may alter the authority under which the investigating group made the trip to this country.

Interest in Two Planes

The visitors, in spite of a refusal to commit themselves on their plans, are known to have shown special interest in two American-made airplanes, a Douglas bomber of long range, capable of 250 miles an hour, and an improved Martin Bomber of somewhat the same speed. Both machines are twin-engined.

Another possibility is the purchase of some Boeing "flying fortresses," with which the Army Air Corps is equipped. In what amounts American warplanes might be bought by the British—in case they do buy—remained undisclosed.

The following companies were expected to submit bids on bombing planes: Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif.; Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md.; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash., and North American Aviation, Inglewood, Calif.

Douglas, now completing a large order for the air corps, was understood to be ready to start on any British order within a few weeks.

Paid Visit to Canada

The mission, headed by J. G Weir and joined later by A. H. Self, Assistant Secretary for Air, visited Canada after a tour of United States factories on the West Coast to determine the feasibility of establishing more aircraft factories in Canada.

American aviation circles said assurance of a steady stream of warplanes from Canadian factories in the event of war was the chief, and long-range, purpose of the mission in coming here.

These same circles emphasized that faster and more efficient airplanes than can be purchased by the British or any other foreign country in the United States have been made available to the American armed services.

• Substantiated reports regarding purchases of warplanes in this country by France indicated that an initial order for 100 Curtiss "Hawk" fighters, rated "in the neighborhood of 300 miles an hour," probably would be followed by other orders until the aggregate of purchases would be 400 to 500 planes.

Premier Daladier has told the Chamber of Deputies that 500 planes night be bought in the United States.

Engine units for the Curtiss planes, which will be purchased separately, will be 1,000-horsepower Wrights.

Attempt to Interest Youth In Sea Careers Is Fostered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Somewhere in today's mounting complexities the real incentives to youth to follow the sea seems to have become blurred, and the 250 members of the Women's Organization for the American Merchant Marine, formed three years ago, has pledged itself to help make the boys and young men of the country "ship conscious" again, with a view to interesting them in making careers of the sea.

The venture has two phases.

One is the adoption of a resolution calling on the Government to revise and improve its policy regarding the Merchant Marine, and the prompt refurbishing of the standard of discipline and efficiency so that it will be on a par with that existing on ships of other nations. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the new Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, to President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The other phase has directly to do with the building of young men's active interest in ships and the sea. In line with this an "Adopt a Ship" plan has been worked out, by means of which 60 vessels of the American merchant marine have been "adopted" by high school boys throughout the Country; the boys exchange letters with ships' officers, ask questions and gather background knowledge about the merchant marine.

"We became convinced," says Mrs. C. H. C. Pearsall of the Women's Organization, "that our Government can do a great deal to improve the morale of ships' personnel, to the end that the merchant marine may be, as it often has in the past, a branch of the service of the sea into which young men can, with confidence, be encouraged to look for their careers.

"In our resolution we have asked for the establishment of adequate schools for the training of unlicensed personnel for the American merchant marine. We have asked development of a service as a naval auxiliary whose licensed officers, radio operators, deck and engine room personnel, shall be required to belong to the U. S. Naval Reserve. We have asked enactment of legislation for the compulsory arbitration of all maritime labor disputes, and provision for the enforcement of the law which would prevent strikes after articles have been voluntarily signed.

"We feel that subversive forces are receiving encouragement in their own undertakings by the Government's lack of interest in privately owned vessels, and the resolution setting forth our views has been signed not only by members of the Women's Organization in New York, but by members in Memphis, Savannah, and Boston."

The active list from which officers of the Women's Organization have been chosen, is limited to the immediate families of men actually and actively engaged in ship commerce. Thus the members are not theorists, agitating some nebulous improvement, it is pointed out, but women whose day-to-day lives have been influenced by the conditions existing as a result of their menfolk following the sea.

"One of the most important points needing attention," Mrs. Pearsall added, "is the problem of those who desire to enter the merchant marine, but who hesitate because of their observations of the difficulties of personnel with labor groups. We feel that the Government should not only establish adequate schools to train new, unlicensed personnel, but that some provision should be made, whereby those ready to enter the merchant marine after taking training should not be delayed or prevented by the unions."

Colleges in China Kept Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 21—Christian colleges in China will be urged by their supporting Associated Boards in the United States to go forward during the coming academic year with a full program of scheduled courses and extra-curricular activities, and to make provision for increased enrollment.

A statement, setting forth the policies of the Associated Boards for the coming year, and drafted by the Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be sent to the President or Chancellor of each of the 13 Christian colleges in China. It says:

"Those who serve as members of the Associated Boards feel that this is the hour of destiny for the Christian colleges of China and that all possible efforts should be made to fulfill it. Through these colleges there has been developed, under missionary auspices, a program of higher education which has come to exert tremendous influence in the history of a great nation.

"The conviction of the members of the Associated Boards that in the present emergency they must 'stand by' the colleges, is deepened by the realization that the Chinese Government is affording complete freedom for the continued training of leaders of Christian character to join those now so prominent in the affairs of the country."

While students conduct patriotic meetings and help in educational and recreational activities among the troops, it has been reported to the Associated Boards that there has been no militarization of the Christian colleges. Students in Christian as well as Government schools are urged by the Ministry of Education to complete their courses. Grants by the National and Provincial Governments to the Christian colleges are being continued, and emergency aid has been furnished.

The total enrollment this spring in the colleges is 4,200 or 60 per cent of last year, when the number of students was 7,098.

TVA Investigators To Hear the Morgans

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority investigation committee announced yesterday it would hear testimony of Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, TVA directors, at a public meeting next Thursday.

The announcement was made by W. O. Heffernan, secretary of the Joint Congressional Committee, who said Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted chairman of the TVA, had been invited to appear next Wednesday.

"It is presumed that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan will accept the invitation to appear before the committee on Wednesday, May 25, as he had previously indicated a desire to be heard at an early date," Mr. Heffernan said.

The committee's secretary said acceptances from the two directors already had been received.

Under a resolution by the investigating committee the two Morgans and Mr. Lilienthal will be permitted to make statements, written or oral, before they are examined by the investigators.

The committee also has directed that Dr. A. E. Morgan be given access to TVA records in the presence of persons selected by the agency's present directors and in the presence of an employee of the Congressional Committee.

Dr. A. E. Morgan had been refused access to the files by the TVA board and had asked the Congressional Committee to intervene so he might prepare his statement.

President Roosevelt ordered Dr. A. E. Morgan removed from the TVA chairmanship after he refused to answer questions of the President regarding a controversy between himself and his fellow board members.

Clubwomen Would Make 'Housewife' 'Homemaker'

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Clubwomen are undertaking a campaign to shelve the term "housewife" in favor of "homemaker," which they feel in "more dignified." The sixty-sixth convention of the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs adopted a resolution urging officials to use the new designation in all public records.

"In our present civilization," the resolution said, "homemaking is as important as any occupation engaged in by women" and "the word 'housewife' does not truly describe the occupation of those who maintain and keep homes."

Leading Airmen to Compete For Prizes on Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—With 20 foreign nations invited, and leading pilots in the country scheduled to be present, the Pacific Coast will present its first "own" Pacific International Air Races, May 28 through May 30, at Oakland Airport.

Competing for $25,000 in prize money and valuable trophies will be such racing names as Frank Fuller, Jr., Bendix title-holder, Col. Roscoe Turner in a Turner Special; Earl Ortman and S. J. Wittman in a Wittman Special. All of those competing for the Golden Gate International Exposition Trophy Event—which carries a cash award of some $12,400—will have to qualify at a speed of 225 miles an hour although it is expected 300 will be exceeded during some of the races.

It is announced that on May 28, the opening day of the air races, Frank Fuller, Jr., flying the tiny silver Seversky with which he won the transcontinental Bendix trophy race last fall, will take off from Vancouver, B. C., in an attempt to break the record from Seattle to Oakland and San Francisco.

Records in West

This record is now held by Fred Talbot, San Francisco lumberman, whose time is 3 hours and 25 minutes. Mr. Fuller, of the "Flying Fuller" family, holds the record from San Francisco to Los Angeles (1 hour and 7 minutes); Vancouver to Agua Caliente (4 hours and 54 minutes); and San Francisco to Salt Lake City (2 hours and 17 minutes). His plane has been reconditioned and he hopes the added speed will bring him records both in these races and in the Autumn Bendix Trophy events.

Apart from Mr. Fuller's part in the races, which is expected to be a spectacular one, Ray Moore, racing pilot, will fly the Fuller ship in the Exposition Trophy races.

All events are to be held at the Oakland Airport where parking and accommodations for 30,000 are being prepared. The races are being sponsored by civic groups in the San Francisco Bay Area, and the International Air Race Association of America (a California non-profit organization). The races are sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association and held under the rules of Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Special Events Planned

Each day of the three-day meet will have special races. Saturday, May 28, will offer the spectators official inaugural ceremonies and from their grandstand seats they will watch racing planes zoom across the pylons on the half and half San Francisco Bay—airport 8 1-3-mile course.

Saturday will also be Military Day, Civic Club Day, America's Youth Day, and Aeronautical Association Day.

More than $4,000 in race money will be awarded on Saturday; some $10,000 on Sunday. The high light, the Exposition Trophy Race, with its cash award of $12,400 comes on Monday, the 30th.

One of the more spectacular phases of the aerial pageant will be the stunt flying and the "human bat" and his white winged soaring before he opens his parachute to land.

Mrs. Harrison Voted Pension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Does a President's widow who never lived in the White House deserve a $5,000 a year government pension?

The Senate argued that question pro and con and finally by a narrow margin of 13 to 11, said "yes," in the case of Mary Lord Harrison, who married Benjamin Harrison a few years after he left the White House.

Leading the plea in behalf of Mrs. Harrison, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, painted her as a person who has difficulty in meeting demands for public appearances and charitable contributions.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, disputed her neediness, pointing out she is the beneficiery of a $125,000 trust fund yielding about $8,000 a year.

"She lives on Fifth Avenue away up toward Harlem," said Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York. "She went there because she could find decent quarters at comparatively low rent. The widow of a distinguished figure in our national history is forced to climb on a Fifth Avenue bus because she cannot have other means of transportation."

Attempts to get Congress to pension Mrs. Harrison have been made repeatedly. She and Mrs. Grover Cleveland Preston are the two living widows of Presidents for whom provision has not been made. Mrs. Preston's second husband supports her. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Coolidge each receive $5,000 a year from the veterans' administration. The only widow of a Vice-President to be pensioned is Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, who gets $3,000. All President's widows have the privilege of sending their mail free.

Pensioning President's widows has been an American custom since the days of Mrs. John Tyler.

C. I. O. Discusses Pennsylvania Vote

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Though C. I. O. candidates were defeated in Pennsylvania primaries, said the C. I. O. News, out today, their showing "reflects the rapidly growing power of labor as an independent political force."

Thomas Kennedy, whom the C. I. O. backed for Governor in the Democratic primary against the winner, Charles A. Jones, polled a "splendid vote," the publication said. It drew this moral for labor and progressive political elements:

"They must strengthen their own independent organization through labor's nonpartisan League, if their interests are not to be flouted by old-line political machines.

"Kennedy . . . failed of election only because of the machine-controlled majorities against him in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh."

50-Year Yeast Works

WEAVERVILLE, Calif. (AP)—Mrs. Dave Wilburn's yeast is 50 years old, but she still bakes satisfactory bread with it, she says.

Armour Institute Picks Own Dean For Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—Another youthful president has been added to the ranks of college and university executives with the appointment of Dr. H. T. Heald as head of Armour Institute of Technology here.

Dr. Heald is several years younger than Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, who looked so much like an undergraduate when he took that post some eight years ago that no one could introduce him to an audience without mentioning his youth.

Dr. Hutchins never appeared to approve this habit of his introducers, and of late has been calling attention to the fact that there are now quite a few college presidents younger than he is. With the election of Dr. Heald to the neighboring institution of Armour, Dr. Hutchins can now hope to acquire, by comparison, the reputation he desires of being an educational veteran.

Dr. Heald's college administrative experience has all been obtained at Armour, to which he came as assistant professor of structural engineering nine years ago. Before that he was a practical engineer, working on field projects. As a junior U. S engineer, he had drawn plans for dams. As an employee of the Illinois Central Railway, he had designed bridges. He had been engaged also as engineer for the City of Chicago and on a private apartment construction project in Pullman, Wash.

At Armour Institute he quickly showed his ability as a college administrator. After a few years he was made assistant dean, then dean of the Institute. In the latter capacity he was instrumental in developing new services, such as the organization of the co-operative course which permits students to work part of the time in industry, of a research department, and of a publicity staff.

When Dr. Willard E. Hotchkiss resigned from the presidency last October, Dean Heald appeared the logical choice for Acting President. A committee composed of trustees of the Institute with business experience and of members of the faculty was charged with finding a permanent executive, and after they had looked over the field they returned a unanimous nomination—Dean Heald. Their recommendation was confirmed by the Trustees of the Institute, also unanimously.

Spanish Government Pays Old U. S. Debts

PERPIGNAN, France, May 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government is sending 200 tons of gold and silver to the United States to pay for supplies and to liquidate loans contracted before the Civil War.

The metal, valued at 900,000,000 francs (about $25,110,000) was transferred from motor trucks in 14 freight cars today at this border port of entry. Squads of French mobile guards blocked off the station.

The freight cars will transport the metal to Le Havre for shipment to New York.

Radio Wave Pops Corn at Exhibit In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—A radio wave is popping corn for the audience of a new show at the Franklin Institute, in which the candor of the natural scientists outdoes the conniving of the magician.

The heatless waves, discovered by accident during the process of other experiments in a large electrical laboratory, are emitted from a small radio transmitter, and pop corn in a glass bowl but do not heat the bowl because glass is not a conductor of electric energy. Neon and mercury vapor tubes light, and camera flash bulbs ignite, when near the rays.

The electric eye also contributes marvels to the show now in progress, but for sheer uncanniness, even after simple explanation, the flickering stroboscope lamp steals the stage.

Its 60 flickers a second show up the failings of the human eye, which can see them only as a steady glow. Yet the flashes are so momentary, that in contact with ordinary electric current for 24 hours the lamp is lighted a total of a mere three minutes.

A whirring propellor, synchronized with these flashes and illuminated by them in an otherwise darkened room, appears to be motionless. It is an illusion which this bulb creates in stopping, slowing, or jumbling motion—fast or slow. In this case, the eye only sees when there is light, and the rapid stabs of light illuminate the blade in only one fixed position during each revolution.

Brazilian Police Question Generals

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 21 (AP)—Police disclosed here they were questioning three generals—Pantaleao Pessoa, Castro Junior, and Bertholdo Klinger—in connection with the unsuccessful Fascist uprising of the Greenshirt Integralists ten days ago.

They also announced the arrest of the Rev. Jose Thomaz Aquino of the Sao Domingos Parish and Alfredo Hasslocher, brother of Paul Hasslocher, commercial attaché of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington.

Women Filling Many Positions In U. S. Service

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Government hires women nowadays to do everything from feeding mice to inspecting submarines and keeping lighthouses.

The Civil Service Commission, in a report here described marked progress for women in government jobs since 1867, when a contemporary writer indicated that for a woman to take a Federal post was like going to the poorhouse.

Among the unusual government positions now held by women, the report listed irrigation engineer, blacksmith's helper, senior airplane mechanic, surveyor's rodman-chainman and "stockman of technical stores, bolts and nuts."

More than 250 women rural mail carriers travel many miles daily by horseback or automobile in sparsely settled regions.

Offsetting the so-called men's jobs held by women, the booklet reported that Uncle Sam employs many men to do "women's work."

"Over 11 per cent of the positions in the various classes of stenographer and typist under civil service are held by men," the report said, "as compared with five per cent in the occupation as a whole. About one in every three government file clerks is a man and one in every nine telephone operators.

"In library work, which is usually thought of as a profession occupied almost entirely by women, there are about 50 men as compared with 250 women."

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Earle Calls Party To Aid of Victors In Primary Vote

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21—The The recent primary battle is regarded by Gov. George H. Earle as "a family quarrel," to be presently straightened out.

While the Governor would not discuss a welcome of support for the Democratic organization ticket from John L. Lewis, who with United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey opposed the Administration slate, he made it clear that there would be no reprisals in the State Government because of the primary contest.

David Lawrence, State Chairman and a member of the Earle Administration, announced the same policy.

When asked if the Committee on Industrial Organization as a group would be welcomed back, the Governor said he would welcome back all groups. "I make no exceptions," he declared. "I have received telegrams from Ralph H. Smith and Clair Ross and (Matthew H.) McCloskey, but nothing from Tom (meaning (Thomas Kennedy) or the Senator" (Mr. Guffey).

The Governor said he had not heard talk of possible substitutions to the ticket nominated last Tuesday. He was convinced, he added, that the ticket would command the support of the White House and National Chairman James A. Farley.

As regards a special session of the State Assembly to solve the anthracite coal problem, the Governor said he would not hesitate to call a session, if he was assured that anyone had a real solution.

"The relief situation," he continued, "is growing worse and worse, but personally I believe Pennsylvania is better off than other States that are in a similar position."

He would not say how long Pennsylvania relief funds would last, but he declared that if the Federal Government curtailed expenditures, Pennsylvania funds would run out much faster than anticipated.

"At our worst point, we had 215,000 cases on relief and the number now is 181,000," he said. "At the present rate of relief expenditures in the State, I would say the State funds would last until the first of December. If the relief money is stepped up, as the President says, it will last longer. If Congress won't do what the President wants, we will have to run a deficit, and a session of the Legislature is necessary to provide the money."

The Governor said the building of the South Penn Highway would provide work for 13,000 to 20,000 men and will relieve the situation.

Mr. Lawrence was here yesterday for conferences on State matters relating to the recent primaries, and he declared that there would be harmony in the Party. He predicted that a large percentage of the Pinchot vote would come over to the Democratic candidates.

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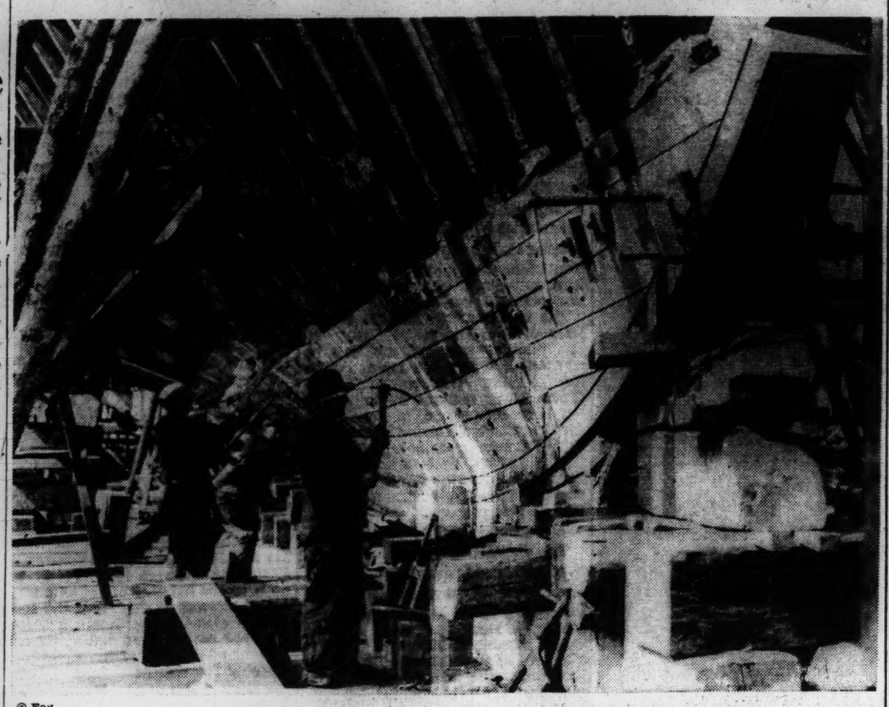

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Men Working on Hull of Britain's Ship for Sea Research

Non-Magnetic Teak and Bronze Used in British Research Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In a quiet reach of the River Dart in Devon, a £100,000 sailing ship is being built that will make international "sea history" when it sets out next year as a "floating research station" to sail the seven seas.

The ship is the R. R. S. Research, which is being constructed for the Admiralty by Messrs. Philip and Son, Ltd., a Devon firm which has made ships and yachts through three generations at Dartmouth.

The Research is to conduct surveys in magnetic variation and will in consequence be constructed almost entirely of non-magnetic material.

The hull is to be made of teak, and the framework, girders, and fittings, which on an ordinary ship would be of steel or iron, are to be of bronze or other non-magnetic alloys.

The anchor, cables, and all the bolts are to be of bronze, and even the cooking equipment must have no steel or iron in its composition. Nor must any member of the crew carry a steel penknife.

The Research is to be brigantine rigged and is to cruise mostly under sail, but it will be fitted with an auxiliary heavy oil motor.

Its displacement is to be 650 tons and it is to carry enough fuel to give it a cruising radius of 2,000 miles at a speed of six knots.

Its complement is to be 31, including officers and natural scientific staff.

The frame of the ship is expected to be complete early in May, and the launching is planned for the spring of next year.

The Research is the world's second non-magnetic ship, and is to replace the American Carnegie which was destroyed by an explosion off Samoa in 1929 after 25 years' magnetic survey work, the results of which were placed at the disposal of all Governments. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, United States, which was responsible for the work of the Carnegie, lent the services of W. J. Peters, former Commander of the Carnegie, to the British Admiralty where he has advised on the design and equipment of the Research.

The program of work for the ship includes, besides research on the earth's magnetism at sea, investigation of atmospheric electricity, meteorological observations including upper air observations by means of pilot balloons, and deep-sea soundings and possibly marine biology.

The ship is to be equipped with instruments which are the latest product of natural scientific research and are of great precision. They include a marine collimating compass for determining compass variation at sea, a sea-deflector for determining magnetic intensity and a marine earth-inductor.

The data which the Research is to assemble will be recorded on Admiralty charts which are then to be available to all countries, so that safety and accuracy of navigation may be increased for all ships at sea.

It is expected that the first cruise of the Research will be to the Indian Ocean where the Carnegie was to have gone in 1930.

Youth Protection On National Scale Bureau Plan Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A Dominion youth bureau to formulate national policies for the protection and development of Canada's youth, was recommended recently by the Young Men's Committee of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. before the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

Such a bureau, the committee explained, would study youth needs in connection with health, education, employment, marriage, and crime prevention.

Administration would be carried out by permanent directors, and a staff having civil service qualifications, acting in co-operation with national and local advisory boards. The bureau would make recommendations to Dominion and Provincial Governments and assume administrative powers where appropriate.

The committee's recommendation was based on what they termed the need for democratic alternatives to totalitarian nationalistic youth programs, which are based on war propagandizing.

Other proposals made by the committee included greater correlation of educational systems around common minimum standards of academic educational and vocational training; and a federal policy on minimum wages and hours, unemployment insurance, and relief as applied to youth.

Bible's Influence Found in Britain's Culture and Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The stature that Britain has attained during the last few centuries is due largely to the influence of the Bible, according to Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defenses.

Presiding over an Albert Hall Assembly, recently gathered to celebrate the fourth centenary of the English Bible, Sir Thomas said that this status "will only be preserved and strengthened if this generation can maintain and develop the habit of reading the Bible."

Mr. A. Lindsay Gregg, chairman of the Scripture Union Committee, said that the Bible had been the foundation of Britain's laws, literature and liberty, but that the present tendency was to neglect its reading.

Attendants at the meeting included 7,000 members of the Scripture Union and the Children's Special Service Mission representing 1,000,000 readers of the Bible.

Foster's Pittsburgh Home: Did Ford Buy Wrong One?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 21—The perennial dispute over the birthplace of Stephen Collins Foster, Pittsburgh's immortal ballad writer, probably never will be settled to the satisfaction of all admirers of the composer of "Old Black Joe."

Henry Ford four years ago bought what he believed the Foster homestead—a weatherbeaten frame house at 3414 Penn Avenue—dismantled it, and removed it to his museum in Greenfield Village, near Dearborn, Mich., announcing at the time that he had made an exhaustive investigation to determine the authenticity of his purchase. He was upheld by some old-time residents of Pittsburgh and at least one relative of the composer, but other relatives and residents of the district held that Mr. Ford had been duped or was mistaken.

The supposed birthplace bought by Mr. Ford is less than two blocks from the Foster Memorial Homestead at 3600 Penn Avenue, which has for years been maintained by the City of Pittsburgh as the original home of the composer.

Nephew's Opinion

William B. Foster, formerly City Assessor and a nephew of the composer, said at the time Mr. Ford made his acquisition that he did not buy Foster's home at all, adding that his father and the composer were brothers and that he had checked all available records, with the result that he had determined Stephen C. Foster's first home was on the site of the present City memorial home.

"I can show by records in Court that the home kept by the City is on the site of the original homestead," he said. "I am not guessing; I have the facts."

Mrs. Evelyn Foster Morneweck of Detroit, niece of the composer, also asserted that Mr. Ford had bought not the old home of Stephen C. Foster, but "just a very nice old specimen of early Pittsburgh architecture."

Mrs. Morneweck asserted that the "white cottage" which was the actual birthplace of Foster had been torn down and a brick wing substituted to a large brick dwelling which constitutes the City's Memorial Home.

Mrs. Jessie Rose, caretaker of the City's Foster Memorial Home, and granddaughter of Stephen C. Foster, sided with Mr. Ford, however, that he had purchased the composer's birthplace. She said that when the late James H. Park, pioneer Pittsburgh steel man, purchased the memorial home for presentation to the City, she told him he was getting the wrong building. His reply, she declared, was that "he didn't care." He merely "wanted a memorial to Foster."

Mr. Ford got the house which Foster's wife had frequently pointed out to Mrs. Rose as the birthplace of the composer, she declared.

Mrs. Rose said dozens of her old friends and members of the family had written to Mr. Ford after his purchase of the cottage at 3414 Penn Avenue, which he found falling apart from lack of care, congratulating him.

Mr. Ford's assumption that the house he bought, which was on land owned by St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, was the birthplace of Foster was based on a sketch found on the back of a Foster composition and a letter written by a man who lived in the supposed Foster homestead from 1864 to 1881. The writer was Anthony Kloman, who penned it to his son, Charles A. Kloman, Pittsburgh architect, in 1927 during one of the periodic disputes.

The result is that the controversy still rages and is likely to continue as long as people hear and love the simple, sentimental songs Foster wrote. Most Foster students here, however, incline to the view that Foster was born at 3600 Penn Avenue, the original site of the famous Foster "White Cottage" and now the location of the City Memorial Home which the City Council formally accepted from the Foster Memorial Association.

Turkey: $100,000,000 Voted for More Defense

ANKARA, Turkey, May 21 (AP)—The National Assembly today voted an urgent law authorizing the Government to place contracts totaling 125,000,000 Turkish pounds (about $100,000,000) for defense requirements.

The money is to be spent chiefly for new coastal defense batteries, increases in the air force, and light and heavy naval armaments.

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OFFICE FURNITURE IN STEEL

Organized Civic Agency Held Need Of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—Establishment of civil service isn't enough to abolish spoils, the Union League Club of Chicago concludes after studying the merit system in its own community.

Efficient and honest administration is needed, it holds, and as one means of obtaining this it urges a permanent, publicly-supported agency to represent citizen interest. Effective operation of civil service laws, says a report by the Club's subcommittee on civil service, is vigorous or lax depending on the vigilance of honestly-minded and intelligently-directed civic action.

The committee recommends three things with special reference to the civil service commissions operating in the metropolitan Chicago area:

1. Organization, equipped to find out what is going on in the offices of the commissions.
2. Forthright presentation to the commissions, and to the public of such abuses as are found.
3. Means (personnel and funds) to advise and assist understandingly in the performance by the commissions of their statutory duties or, when necessary, to compel such performance through court action.

The committee report touches on trends in the Federal Government to create large numbers of "unclassified" positions, then brings its investigation home with chapters covering Illinois, Cook County, City of Chicago, the Chicago Sanitary District, and the Chicago Park District.

"That laws are not self-enforcing," the committee says, in reference particularly to the City of Chicago, "is painfully evident in the case of statutes enacted in response to popular demands for curbing of abuses of power. In many cases, those laws were administered by members of executive boards who hold their jobs through the favor of elective officers. Ordinarily in such circumstances, for reasons that are readily apparent, merit laws and regulations do not receive proper enforcement."

It reaches the following conclusions:

1. Existing merit system statutes are adequate so far as they go, but further efforts are needed to extend the provisions to all non-policy determining positions now exempted, and to include the many departments and branches of service not specifically included under the civil service laws.
2. In respect to existing merit system statutes, the vice of the present situation lies largely in failure adequately and properly to administer those statutes.

The committee reports that the three-man Civil Service Commission in Cook County, appointed by Clayton F. Smith, President of the Cook County Board, himself a strong advocate of the merit system, has made "remarkable progress" in establishing the County service on true merit system principles.

As for the City of Chicago itself, though, it finds that while the City was in 1895 the first large City in the country to apply the merit system in a comprehensive manner, "recently under appointees of both political parties the character and quality of civil service administration have suffered."

The committee criticizes particularly the "excessive" number of so-called temporary appointments under the City merit laws. Such temporary employees, it notes, commonly are reappointed time after time and "when a particular type of service has been loaded up in this fashion with spoils appointees, an examination under merit rules finally is held, at which high credit marks for 'experience' lift the favored temporary appointees, whether competent or incompetent as judged by proper tests, safely above the passing mark."

The committee urges, in view of conditions found in the City of Chicago administration of merit laws, that emphasis should be placed upon the need for faithful administration of laws now on the books, instead of on desirable changes in or extensions of those laws.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 21

President:

Appointed George C. Matthews to Securities and Exchange Commission.
Signed $1,156,000,000 Naval Expansion bill.
Named Max Stern to be Information Director of Social Security Board.
Named David McCoach, Jr., to be District of Columbia Commissioner.
Signed bill making Armistice Day a legal holiday.
Signed bill authorizing Federal participation in seventy-fifth anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg.
Asked $950,000 more for control of farm insects.
Asked Congress to study Nation's phosphate resources.

Senate:

Approved $5,000 a year pension for Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.
Adopted resolution creating Alaskan Highway Commission.
Passed bill requiring propagandists to register with State Department.
Passed bill increasing legal limitation of Federal long-term bonds.
Passed bill legalizing wire-tapping in certain cases.
Approved $60,000 more for Civil Liberties Committee.
Passed bill authorizing $5,000,000 for diplomatic buildings abroad.
Passed bill creating Civil Aeronautics Authority.
Passed $464,400,000 Federal highway authorization for 1940-41 fiscal year.
Passed bill prohibiting compulsory block-booking of motion pictures.
Passed appropriation of $4,000,000 for Unemployment Insurance Administration from May 15 to July 1.

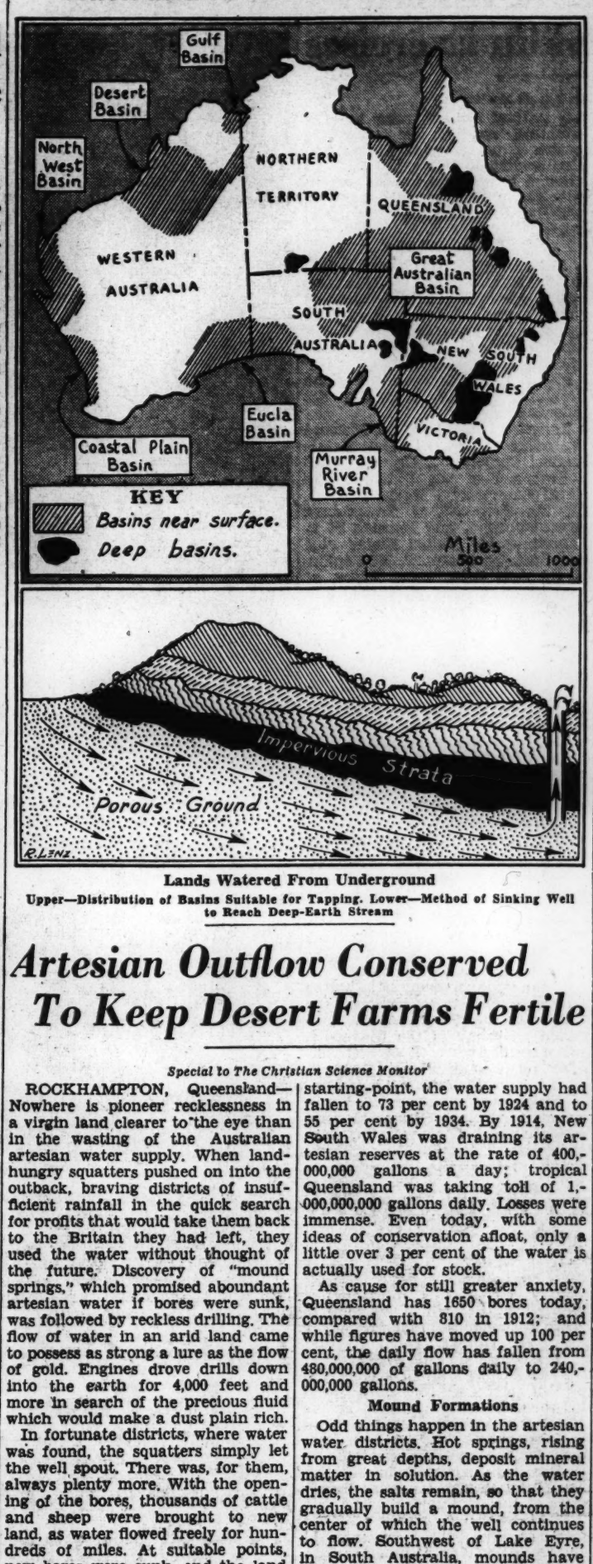
House:

Passed bill prohibiting aliens to fish in Alaskan waters.
Approved Civil Aeronautics bill.
Passed $375,000,000 Flood Control Authorization bill.
Passed bill requiring Government to care for its aged horses.
Passed bill relieving bank-stock holders in FDIC-insured banks of double liability.
Authorized expenditure of $15,000 for U. S. participation in third Pan-American highway conference.
Authorized Library of Congress to purchase Charles C. Pinckney papers.

Supreme Court:

Agreed to review the test challenge of 18 southern utilities companies to constitutionality of TVA.

Australians Learn to Economize



Lands Watered From Underground

Upper—Distribution of Basins Suitable for Tapping. Lower—Method of Sinking Well to Reach Deep-Earth Stream

Artesian Outflow Conserved To Keep Desert Farms Fertile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland—Nowhere is pioneer recklessness in a virgin land clearer to the eye than in the wasting of the Australian artesian water supply. When land-hungry squatters pushed on into the outback, braving districts of insufficient rainfall in the quick search for profits that would take them back to the Britain they had left, they used the water without thought of the future. Discovery of "mound springs," which promised abundant artesian water if bores were sunk, was followed by reckless drilling. The flow of water in an arid land came to possess as strong a lure as the flow of gold. Engines drove drills down into the earth for 4,000 feet and more in search of the precious fluid which would make a dust plain rich.

In fortunate districts, where water was found, the squatters simply let the well spout. There was, for them, always plenty more. With the opening of the bores, thousands of cattle and sheep were brought to new land, as water flowed freely for hundreds of miles. At suitable points, new bores were sunk, and the land began to yield riches from cattle and sheep.

Old settlers tell stirring stories of races against time in drought periods, thermometer soaring and the drills ramming deeper and deeper into earth to find and release the flow. When it came, it was in millions of gallons, though often there was no flow.

Wild cheering and shrilling of whistles would celebrate the flow of the water from 4,000 feet down, to spout above the casing and go rushing across the parched land, bringing prosperity in its wake. These gleaming streams wrote fortunes across the desert.

Waste Checked

But it proved too easy. Over many years, the constantly drained artesian springs have not had a chance to replenish their reserves of water. Owners tardily learn that the supply is not, after all, inexhaustible. Winning the desert has been accompanied by dissipation of resources.

The change came about most noticeably after the start of the World War. If the 1914 flow be taken as a starting-point, the water supply had fallen to 73 per cent by 1924 and to 55 per cent by 1934. By 1914, New South Wales was draining its artesian reserves at the rate of 400,000,000 gallons a day; tropical Queensland was taking toll of 1,000,000,000 gallons daily. Losses were immense. Even today, with some ideas of conservation afloat, only a little over 3 per cent of the water is actually used for stock.

As cause for still greater anxiety, Queensland has 1650 bores today, compared with 310 in 1912; and while figures have moved up 100 per cent, the daily flow has fallen from 480,000,000 of gallons daily to 240,000,000 gallons.

Mound Formations

Odd things happen in the artesian water districts. Hot springs, rising from great depths, deposit mineral matter in solution. As the water dries, the salts remain, so that they gradually build a mound, from the center of which the well continues to flow. Southwest of Lake Eyre, in South Australia, mounds have risen to 80 or 90 feet, with an area of about 25 acres on their crests. Immense deposits of carbonate of lime, they glare in the strong sunlight of that arid land.

Certain mounds have been the camping places of natives for generations; for spears, knives and stone implements have been found in them.

Several reasons have been put forward to account for the fall in the supply of water. Ill-fitting casings are blamed by some, who contend that the casings allow water to be forced up on the outside and absorbed into porous rock above the water-bearing stratum. But the generally accepted opinion is that demand exceeds supply. For this reason, a belated effort is being made to conserve the water, and natural science has been called in to aid. Channels are being properly surveyed and cut as narrowly as possible. Sinking of new bores is carefully calculated to give maximum results. Valves controlling flow must be fitted. Use of additional wells is frowned on, unless there is shown to be need for it.

Argentina Exports Off Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Predictions that 1938 would not be so roseate for Argentine export economy have been partially verified by the returns for the first quarter. The volume of shipments was barely more than one-third those of the corresponding 1937 period, and the decline in value was 53 per cent. Figures were 391,983,000 pesos, compared with 837,674,000 pesos in 1937.

These volume and value figures rank among the lowest in the last 20 years. The slump in exports is expected to continue, due to adverse climatic influences on wheat, maize, linseed, and other products. On the other hand, imports have tended to rise, although these were in order on the strength of last year's prosperous showing.

The value of the quarter's exports would have been less except for a general improvement in meat prices and a 40 per cent increase in frozen beef shipments. Maize prices were up to the extent of 52 per cent, but shipments were far too low to obtain satisfaction from this improvement.

The hand of President Ortiz, the financial genius of the preceding Justo administration, is seen in the recent decision to return to the foreign loan market, preparing for a possible setback to Argentine economy. Foreign financing of the public works program, at cheaper rates earned by Argentina's excellent record during the crisis, or of any other department of necessary Government activity, will relieve the national budget during what should be only a temporary strain. None, least of all Argentineans themselves, consider the country is confronted with any serious setback. The country has too diversified a production of food and other products which the world is always eager to buy, for any great pessimism. The climate also has never been known to "let down" Argentina completely.

Even Idyllic Isles Feel Franc's Drop

PAPEETE, Tahiti (AP)—The high cost of living has stretched its long arm to coral isles that for years have symbolized refuge from care.

Most foodstuffs are imported from countries using a different monetary standard, and the fall of the franc has created hardship. Fishermen and market gardeners, compelled to pay more francs for their purchases, have raised their prices.

Until the Sino-Japanese war a favorable buying market for dress goods and other standard merchandise existed in Japan. But Japanese actions aroused Chinese residents of these islands, in whose hands rests most trade. A rigid boycott has all but eliminated cheap Japanese merchandise.

Copra, mainstay of commerce in the islands, not only failed to advance in price in proportion to depreciation of the franc, but has fallen in the world market. This has been attributed to the competition of heavy supplies of whale oil, soy bean oil, and peanut oil.

Alaska Halibut Fillets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Experiments with the packaging of fillets of halibut are being carried on here this spring by Northern Fisheries, Inc. Previously other firms have prepared large packages for shipment to eastern markets, but this is the first time an Alaskan firm has put up the prime fish in one-pound and five-pound packages, designed for display purposes.

Swedish Jubilee: Lasting Memorial Sought in Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the first Swedish colonists in America has assumed proportions of a permanent memorial, with raising of a $750,000 endowment for the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia, officials of the Tercentenary Association announce.

The endowment fund campaign, in which 2,000,000 Swedish Americans are participating, will match dollar for dollar appropriations made by the American and Swedish Governments and by the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to cover their official activities in the celebration itself.

President Roosevelt will greet Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise when they arrive in June at the original landing place of the Swedes in Wilmington, Del., at the head of a Tercentenary delegation of 700. A monument is to be dedicated at the site.

Dr. Julius Lincoln, Tercentenary official, declared that precedent for enthusiastic response to the endowment campaign was established in 1927, when in the space of a very few weeks $400,000 was raised for the building of the Museum.

The value of the Museum as a shrine of Swedish culture in America has increased over the years with the addition of new exhibits covering many fields, according to Dr. Amandus Johnson, the director. With its present contents, the museum is valued at $500,000.

The 3000th Anniversary Exhibit, sent by the Swedish Government, will be on display throughout the celebration. It includes the original Constitution of Sweden, drafted in 1634 for the Swedish crown by the Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna. The document has never before left the Swedish State Archives.

Other items are letters sent to the Swedish Crown by Johan Printz, first Governor of the colony of New Sweden; an affidavit sworn to in the city of Amsterdam by two sailors from the Kalmar Nyckel, the boat in which the colonists landed, concerning purchase of land from the Indians in 1638; and a variety of military curios and relics of both Old and New Sweden.

Francis J. Plym, President of the Tercentenary Association and director of the national campaign committee, said:

"Endowment of the Museum is the most important single event of the anniversary. The celebration centers around the museum, which must become a lasting memorial to the achievements of our race."

Helium Mission Visits Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, German Zeppelin builder, and German Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff discussed briefly with President Roosevelt yesterday the question of making American helium available for use in German airships.

Previously the White House had said the visit would be merely a personal one in which Dr. Eckener and the President would exchange greetings.

Upon leaving the President's study, however, Herr Dieckhoff was asked whether the subject of helium was brought up.

"Of course, the question was discussed," he said.

To an inquiry as to whether the German emissaries made any progress in their long struggle to obtain helium, the Ambassador replied:

"We had a very friendly meeting with the President."

Secretary Ickes has blocked the sale on the grounds that the helium might be used for military purposes.

Composer's 'First Roundup'

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP)—Billy Hill, New Yorker whose song "The Last Roundup" made the country cowboy conscious, has encountered his first roundup.

A herd of cattle on the highway blocked his automobile near here. Mr. Hill shook hands and chatted with a cowboy, the first he ever saw in native habitat.

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Sweden's Ties to the New World Extend Back 300 Years

Whole country celebrates early settlement in the Delaware Valley—Culture still remains.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The whole of Sweden is taking part in the Delaware Jubilee—the 300th anniversary June 27 of Sweden's only attempt at colonization. That this venture in the New World lasted for such a brief period is attributed to the fact that it was begun at an unfortunate time.

Sweden was then engaged in the Thirty Years War—the struggle for religious liberty on the European Continent—and could therefore not give full attention to the newly-founded colony. Sweden finally lost its colony politically, but cultural connections were kept up for quite a long period, and in this sphere Sweden was able to give to the New World something of lasting value.

The Swedes, who 300 years ago left their homes to found "New Sweden" in the Delaware Valley, did not do so because of domestic or religious difficulties, like the Puritans in New England, but the undertaking was a business enterprise. It is interesting to note, however, that the initiative did not come from Swedes, but from a Dutchman.

The first half of the seventeenth century was a golden period for Holland shipping and trade. The Country was not, like Sweden, involved in wars. Dutch and Walloon traders and industrialists settled in Sweden in considerable numbers. They practically rebuilt the Town of Gothenburg after their plans. In 1626 a Dutchman formed in Sweden a South Sea Company which, however, failed.

Two Ships Sail

The idea of colonization in North America was, however, taken up by the Chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, who during a visit to Holland had been in touch with some Dutch businessmen. These together with Peter Minuit, previously a Governor in the Dutch West India Company's colony, New Netherlands, submitted in 1637 a plan for founding a colony in the Delaware Valley. This was approved, and in the autumn of 1637 two ships—Calmare Nyckel and Fogel Grip—equipped with crew and goods from Holland left Gothenburg. They arrived on the Delaware River in March the following year.

Peter Minuit at once started negotiations with the Indians, and shortly afterwards, on March 29, 1638, the first ground was bought. This lay on the right or west shore of the river and stretched from its mouth to the River Schuylkill, but there was no fixed boundary inland.

The authorities in Sweden now tried to organize support from the home Country. New expeditions were sent out, and the Dutch interest in the colony was taken over. A new company was also formed, called Nova Suecia Company, which was given the monopoly of the tobacco trade.

With the second expedition the first Governor of the colony was sent out, by name Peter Hollender. He bought more land northwards.

Johan Printz Comes

But Johan Printz, the Governor sent out with the fourth expedition in 1643, (in all ten expeditions crossed the Atlantic) is the best known.

Printz had had a rather adventurous career. He was born in Bottnaryd rectory in the Province of Smaland. He studied theology at the universities of Rostock and Griefswald. Later Gustavus Adolphus gave him financial support in order to visit foreign schools, but when in Schwaben, he and some friends were attacked by warriors and were forced to go with them to Italy and serve in their armies.

When these were disbanded he first joined the Austrian Army and later a regiment in Braunschweig and then a regiment under a Danish colonel. He returned to Sweden and joined the Swedish Army and went with the King on his Polish expedition and afterwards took part in the Thirty Years War. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in a cavalry regiment and was once taken prisoner by the Imperial Army, but paid the ransom himself.

Printz commanded the troops at Chemnitz when this town was surrounded by the Imperial Army. He defended the Town bravely, but was forced to capitulate. When he returned to Sweden he was accused of having given up Chemnitz, but at the court-martial he was acquitted of the main charge, but lost his command because he had left Germany without the General's permission. In 1642 he was knighted and appointed Governor of New Sweden. He arrived at his new post at the beginning of 1643.

Printz's term as Governor lasted ten years. For the safety of the Gothenburg or Tinicum, now Philadelphia, and New Korsholm, as well as some smaller settlements such as New Vasa and Uppland, the present Chester, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, Fort Elfsborg, now Salem.

Although several expeditions arrived from Sweden the power of the neighboring Dutch colonists increased and conflicts arose. By and by Governor Printz got into difficulties. The most serious was lack of support from home. One expedition was lost, and for a long time nothing was heard. Governor Printz asked to be released from his post, but before he got an answer, he left the colony and returned to Sweden.

Sweden Loses Out

Soon afterwards a new expedition and a new Governor, Johan Rising, arrived. He was not able to overcome the difficulties either. He tried to get support from the Indians, but had more conflict with the Dutch, who sent out an armed expedition and, after siege, captured Fort Christina on Sept. 15, 1655. Sweden then lost the colony which was incorporated with New Netherlands, and in 1664 it was annexed by the English. Rising and some of the Swedes returned home, but the majority remained.

The colonists were faithful to their new rulers in a political sense, but they kept to their own churches and their own culture. For more than 100 years after the colony was lost, pastors were sent from Sweden, in fact until they no longer spoke the Swedish language there. Today Holy Trinity, or "Old Swedes," Church in Wilmington, near the original landing point is today the oldest Protestant Church in the United States continuously used for religious services.

It was dedicated in 1699, or 77 years before the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. The "Gloria Dei" Church of Philadelphia, also established by the Swedes, is only one year younger, having been dedicated in 1700. The Swedes in the Delaware Valley built several school houses and erected eleven churches, five of which are still standing and are used for services.

Soibelman; © Svenska Portättarkivet, National Museum; Sandels

Sweden and Pennsylvania Share in Forefathers' Day

Scene at Stockholm City Hall, Where Meeting of Gov. Johan Printz and Delaware Indians in 1638 Was Re-enacted

Monument Presented by Swedes to America. It Depicts the Ship Calmare Nyckel on Which the Swedish Settlers Came

Greetings From Sweden

By Per Albin Hansson
Prime Minister of Sweden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The close contact which has always been kept up between the Swedes in America and in Sweden has long enabled us Swedes at home to know that our fellow countrymen as a rule have given of their best. Without neglecting to cultivate the strong ties which bind them to their native land, they have loyally served their new country and become faithful citizens.

Through their industrious work and honest conduct they have honored the Swedish name and strongly contributed to the foundation and the development of the friendly relations between the United States of America and Sweden, which we value so highly.

Therefore the warmest feelings of gratitude go out from us Swedes at home to our countrymen in America on the memorial day of "New Sweden."

The initiative taken by the President and the Congress of the United States of America to celebrate this day has filled us with happiness and satisfaction. We see in it a high and noble-minded recognition of the contributions the Swedish immigrants and their descendants have been able to make to the building up and the progress of the great Republic.

Hälsning från Per Albin Hansson, Sveriges Statsminister

Genom den goda kontakt, som städse upprätthållits mellan svenskarna i Amerika och Sverige, ha vi hemmasvenskar sedan länge vetat, att våra landsmän i allmänhet därute givit det bästa av sig själva. Utan att försumma vårdnaden av de starka banden med fäderneslandet ha de lojalt tjänat sitt nya hemland och där blivit goda medborgare.

Genom idogt arbete och rättskaffens vandel ha de gjort det svenska namnet heder och mäktigt bidragit till grundläggandet och utvecklandet av det goda förhållande mellan Nordamerikas Förenta Stater och Sverige, vilket vi så högt uppskatta.

På det Nya Sveriges åminnelsedag strömma därför varma känslor av tacksamhet från oss hemmasvenskar till våra landsmän i Amerika.

Det initiativ till firandet av denna minnesdag, som utgått från presidenten och kongressen i Nordamerikas Förenta Stater har skänkt oss stor glädje och tillfredsställelse. Vi se däri ett högsinnat erkännande av insatser, som de svenska immigranterna och deras ättlingar kunnat göra i den stora republikens uppbyggande och utveckling.

Sweden Follows Popular Ways Under King's Liberal Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Changes have taken place during the 30 years Gustav has been King of Sweden.

The country, having previously been chiefly agricultural, has added important industries. New ideas and new ideals have come forth and have altered traditions. But it has not always been smooth sailing. In 1909 a big strike stirred the country. The defense problem and increased armaments at different times have caused upheavals. A change in the Law of the Riksdag was passed in 1909, when general suffrage for men was introduced on a wide basis, together with proportional representation. This was put into practice for the first time in 1911, and parliamentarism was thus introduced.

The result of the elections that year caused a change, and Sweden got a Liberal Government, the first parliamentary Government. The unrest in Europe, however, brought about a political crisis in which national defense was the key question. The result was the famous "Farmers' March," when in February, 1914, the farmers from every province, from north to south, did as they had done in olden times, when they had any important questions to decide—marched to the capital to speak to the King.

The King, who well knew the situation in Europe, received them in the Palace, and in a speech, which has since then been known as the "courtyard speech," agreed to their view that the national defense should be improved immediately.

A change of Government followed, and the defense system was strengthened. No doubt, this helped to keep Sweden out of the subsequent World War.

There is another sphere in which King Gustav has played an important part, and that is in the co-operation between the northern countries. In December, 1914, the King invited the Kings of Denmark and Norway, their Prime Ministers and their Foreign Ministers to a meeting in Malmö, in Southern Sweden. Here began the close northern cooperaton in a common policy of neutrality and mutual economic assistance, and the co-operation thus inaugurated has steadily continued.

In 1921, the franchise was enlarged, and women received the vote and at the same time became eligible to membership in the Riksdag.

King Gustav's motto on succeeding to the throne, "With the people for the country," has been his guiding rule and is reflected in all his work.

The Swedes in every part of the country truly honor, respect, and love their King, who as King has never worn the crown. When he became King he decided himself that there should be no coronation.

King Gustav is very fond of music and is a frequent visitor at the opera and in the concert hall. Everybody knows his love of sport, and when the Stockholmers see a big blue car marked AI drive through the streets they greet the tall gentleman in the car, because they know that he is "AI," and they love him.

Platitudes Upset As Swedes Trace American History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,—One year before William Penn was born, Philadelphia, the city which history credits him with founding, already existed as Wicaco.

This was cited here recently by Dr. Amandus Johnson of the Swedish-American Tercentenary Association as one of many little known facts regarding the important part played by the Swedish people in the early history of America.

The first government of Pennsylvania was established by Swedish Colonists, he said. Penn purchased the site of Philadelphia from three Swedish brothers named Swenson, it is related. Indeed, one of the oldest streets in Philadelphia is called Swanson, considered by historians to be a reminder of the racial origin of the metropolis.

Though the sovereignty of the Swedish Crown ended in 1655, the settlers proved themselves adaptable to conditions during the Dutch colonial ascendency, and later through that of the English. They were pioneers in industry, among the first to realize and exploit the natural wealth of the Delaware River Valley and built the first flour and saw mills in the Valley and the first ships.

In the events leading up to the Revolutionary War, Swedes played an active part, since citizens of Swedish origin were in all 13 of the original states at the time the war broke out.

Among the most distinguished of these was John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Sloyd Movement In Sweden Aims To Revive Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The craftsmanship of Sweden has been largely preserved through the home sloyd movement. The coming of machinery has not destroyed handicrafts—on the contrary there is now much beneficial blending of machine and skilled hands in producing goods for home and for sale.

The home slyod in Sweden has during the last decade developed from a movement which encouraged production of goods for home needs into one which today is very active organizing production for all.

The beginning of the modern Swedish home sloyd movement can be traced to about 1860. Then a more rational work was started in collecting products of old Swedish peasantry craft. Schools and courses in home sloyd were started, and the first shop for selling home sloyd goods, which still exists, was founded in 1863 at Kalmar in southern Sweden.

A daughter association of this main one is the sales organization, the main task of which is to cooperate with the National Association for the sale of the members' work, and to arrange for students to receive instruction.

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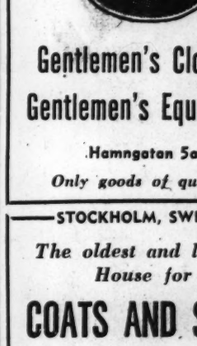
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A Saturday Page

Decorative
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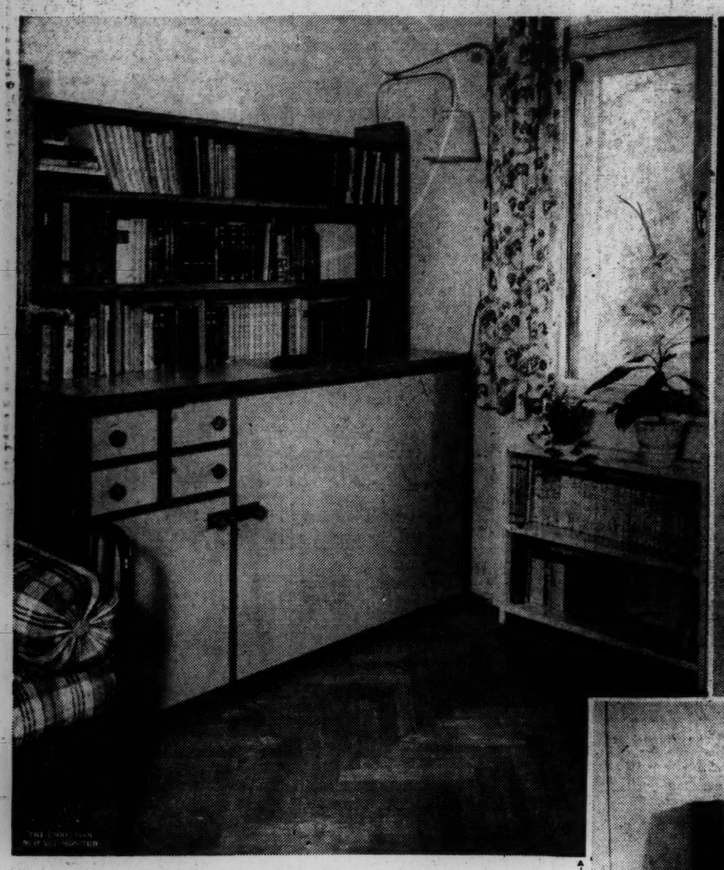
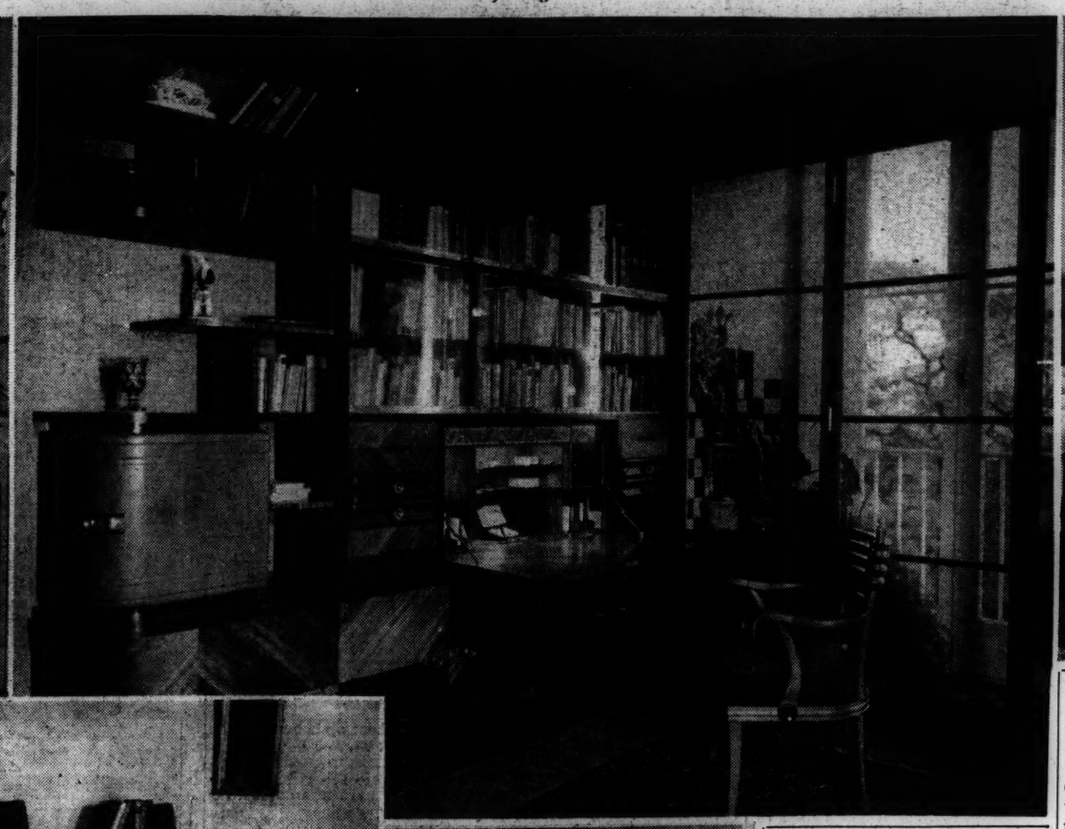
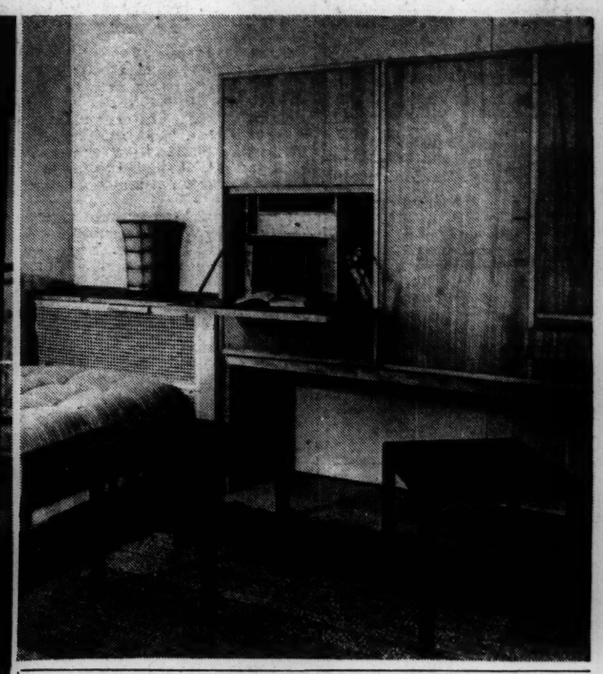
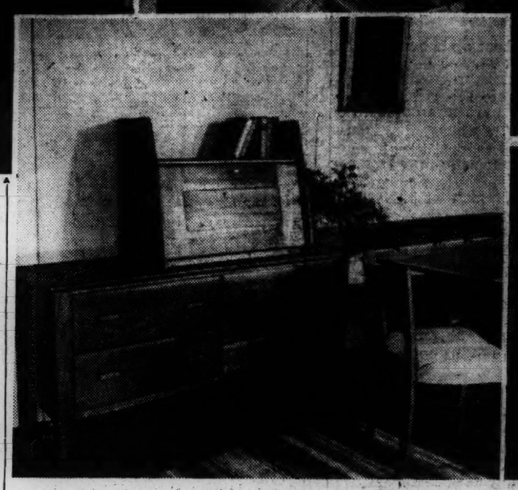








In many very small apartments space does not permit having a special piece of furniture for desk work, so various expedients are made to serve. . . . In the top row, at left, a writing shelf pulls out from just above the drawers. By Liane Zimbler, Vienna. Middle view shows a small desk in the center of a multi-purpose cabinet. Designed by F. Gross, Vienna. At right hand, a casual little writing space next a lounge-bed serves also as night table. Designed by Anliker Langenthal, Switzerland. . . . In the lower row, at left, a portable fall-front desk takes books on its top, and may be set atop another piece of furniture. Also by Anliker Langenthal. At right, below, more room is found in this desk section, which matches the wardrobe beside it. Designed by Hausrat, Berlin

Occasional Writing Desks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

Although the majority of people work away from their homes, a desk or writing table at home is still a necessity, for private correspondence and household accounting, while those who are reflectively inclined need a quiet corner in which to write their diary. Some people even prefer to read sitting upright at a table, rather than in the comfort of an easy chair.

If one lives in a modern flat, every bit of available space must be put into use. In a one-room home, a divan and electric cooker are indispensible but a desk is considered more on the side of luxury. The most practical arrangement is to have one which can be folded away when not in use. To the lover of desk-privacy, using one's dining table for a writing and reading desk will at best be an unhappy expedient.

Letters, books and notes which look quite in place on a desk have the knack of making a whole room look disorderly, when during a meal they have to be placed on a chair or "just anywhere" while the table is in use. One is conscious of the makeshift and feels annoyed by it. Even with the greatest care butter marks or liquid stains cannot always be avoided.

The modern interior decorator has devised many ways of providing both a dining and a writing table in the smallest available space. It is only a question of clever planning. Some of the new ideas are adapted from the old desk-bureau with the fall-down front. When not in use the desk-bureau looks like a little cupboard; and, as a matter of fact, there usually is a cupboard beneath the writing board.

Sometimes the "desk" is no more than a sliding board on top of a chest of drawers. This affair cannot claim to be very solid, but it meets certain requirements. Even quite a flimsy little desk helps to create an atmosphere of order and privacy.

Central heating and electric cookers make life easier, but harmony and beauty do not come from such technical achievements alone. It is a normal human desire to wish to provide a different atmosphere when reading and writing than when one is having tea or chatting to a friend.

A. W.

An Egyptian Queen's Bedroom

By Dows Dunham

Associate Curator, Department of Egyptian Art, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The second in the series of replicas of ancient Egyptian furniture of about 3,000 B. C., being made by Joseph Gerte of Boston, is now completed and is about to be placed on exhibition in the Second Egyptian Study Room at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is the largest unit in the group of household furniture found by the Museum's Egyptian Expedition in the unplundered tomb of Queen Hetep-heres, mother of King Cheops who built the Great Pyramid, and is known as a bed-canopy.

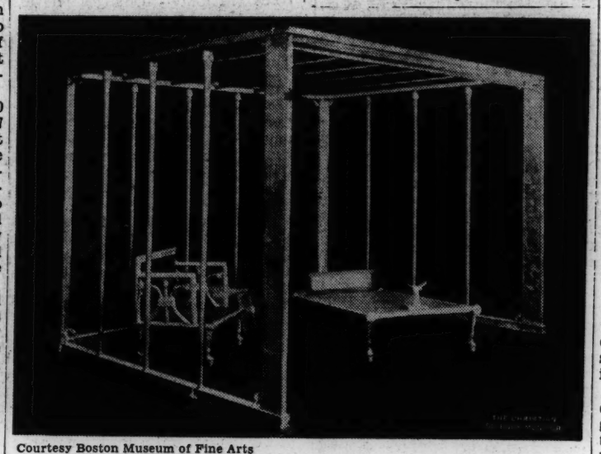
Measuring 8 feet 7 inches by 10 feet 3 inches, and approximately 7 feet 6 inches high, the object might be better described as a demountable bed-room. It is a framework intended to carry a set of linen curtains which would give privacy to the queen in whichever of the royal palaces she might wish to stay while acompanying the king and his court to different parts of the country.

The original structure consisted of a series of wooden beams, columns and roofing poles, assembled by means of copper-sheathed mortise and tenon joints, and strengthened by rawhide thong ties at the corners. These wooden elements were completely encased in sheet gold stamped with decorative patterns. The inner faces of the front corner posts bore magnificent hieroglyphic inscriptions in relief with chased details, giving the name and titles of King Sneferuw, father of Cheops, who presented the canopy to his queen. This framework was provided with a set of copper hooks and staples intended for the attachment of linen curtains. The box in which these curtains were stored when not in use was also found, but of the hangings themselves nothing remained.

The original bed-canopy has been placed on exhibition in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, but complete patterns and specifications for its reproduction were sent to Boston. Joseph Gerte, a skilled cabinet maker and specialist in the reproduction of old furniture, together with the expert craftsmen in his employ, have made the wooden framework; have sheathed the joints in copper; have covered the whole with gold leaf; and have stamped the patterns upon it with specially designed dies.

The two great inscribed panels have been made of copper by the electrotyping process, and have been electroplated with gold. The whole structure is a faithful replica of the original, and may be taken apart and reassembeld as that was. It is not only an object of great interest because of its unique character, but is most instructive for the study of Egyptian methods of joinery, and a fine example of the restrained good taste of the craftsmen of the Pyramid Age who worked some 5,000 years ago.

Of this group of furniture belonging to Queen Hetep-heres, the Museum has already installed replicas of the bed and headrest made in Cairo some years ago, and the carrying chair which was completed last February by Mr. Gerte.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The mother of Egyptian King Cheops used a movable bedroom with a gold covered frame like this, about 3000 B. C. Discovered in her tomb by Boston Museum's expedition, the original of which this is a replica is now in Cairo Museum. Some of the embossed gold ornament shows on the right-hand upright here. . . . The chair and bed are also faithful replicas of those found in the same Queen's tomb

Some Wedgwood Profiles

Portrait medallions in blue and white jasper ware made by Wedgwood and modeled by Flaxman and other artists are among the most highly prized of all the works of this famous potter, who was also a man of standing among the leaders in the arts and sciences. His career extended from 1730 to 1795, a period marked by notable accomplishments in literature, painting and sculpture, as well as in natural sciences.

Then England's greatest portrait painters worked, Sir Joshua Reynolds being one of Wedgwood's friends. Sterne, Smollett, Paine, Gibbon, Adam Smith, Crabbe and Cowper are names of literary importance attached to the last half of the 1700's. Priestley and Herschel are among scientists honored today, as is Garrick among actors.

This era and most of these names form the subject matter of a richly illustrated article on Edward Gibbon and his circle as portrayed by Wedgwood medallions and busts, appearing in the May issue of the English magazine Apollo and written by John Thomas, M. A. Such association of contemporary personages and events enlivens immeasurably the records of all those found to be friends or contemporaries. New vitality is brought to factual accounts of each person, as their presence in the same or coincident circles animates their period and peoples for us, its manners and happenings.

Other matters of interest to collectors are found in the article on collecting engraved horn drinking cups, by Thomas W. Bagshaw, in the same magazine, while horse amulets are written of by Ernest Morris.

C. G. B.

Coming Auctions In New York

New York

Known especially for its Imperial carved jades, for the three Corot landscapes and other paintings, fine Chinese porcelains, and French eighteenth century gold boxes, the Francis Ralston Welsh art collection will go on public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 742 Fifth Avenue, this city, on the afternoons of May 25, 26, and 27, following exhibition from May 21.

Most admired of the jades in this sale is an incense burner of "feits'ui" jewel jade, formerly in the collection of Prince Chiang. The mineral is grayish, flecked with large areas of brilliant kingfisher-green, shading to deeper emerald. Another and larger burner, in waxy white jade, is said to have been made to the order of China's great patron of the arts, the Emperor Ch'ien-lung, 1736-1795. Reputedly, it was used in his private temple of the Peking Palace and bequeathed by the wife of the Emperor Kuang Hsu to the family of the Prime Minister. The beautiful peachbloom porcelains are shaded to perfection with the delicate hues of the ripening peach—pink tinged with gray, green flecklings, and emerald mottling.

The paintings are most notable for three Corot landscapes, "Le Passeur de l'Ile Saint-Ouen," "Spring Landscape" and "Souvenir des Bords de la Seine." Other artists of the French School represented in the sale are Gérôme, Troyon, Daubigny, Dupré, Vibert, Diaz, Ziem, and Monticelli.

* * *

On Friday afternoon, May 27, the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, New York City, will sell by auction Chinese ceramics, formerly the property of the late Sabbattia Chait, together with eighteenth and nineteenth century English, American, and continental furniture and decorative objects of other owners, including several private consignors. The entire collection will be on exhibition from May 21 until the day of sale.

Yung Chêng eggshell ceramics, Ch'ien-lung vessels in Shou character form, Chia Ch'ing and Ming cream Ting yao bottles, an important early Ming celadon cup-shaped bowl, and other choice examples of the Ming Dynasty and later periods are present in the group collected by the late Mr. Chait.

Federal Low-Rental Housing

While it is widely known that recent Federal aid has enabled many thousands of families to build homes for themselves, there is less general awareness of what Federal aid has brought about in large rental projects. Now that a new body, the U. S. Housing Authority, has been formed, with a new allotment of millions to distribute, it is timely to notice the liberally illustrated article on Public Housing in Architectural Forum for May.

The text summarizes the progress of establishing better city quarters for low earners, from the first weak measures of the 1870's to the present awakening of public opinion. This has led legislators to recognize that proper housing for all is a permanent social obligation, and such the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act assumes it to be.

Even more impressive than the text of the Forum article, are the pictures and data relating to 35 of the 51 active projects the Government has undertaken in 20 states. These projects were brought to their present stages as PWA enterprises, but the recent act allows more liberal financing terms, that will doubtless cause many communities to attack promptly their slum clearance problems.

A perusal of this collection of 35 groups of views, with attached notations, makes gratifying proof that improvements in homes for low-income families have begun to appear in many states. Still, these projects do not provide for the family budget of $1,000, unless three rooms are enough. Of course, in the badly crowded parts of large cities, six to eight do find shelter in that space, but such is not allowed in these Federal apartments, where proper housed for $15 or less per month for rent. Even freed of taxes and all profit on the investment, the present rates for three rooms are above $15 in nearly all cases.

What has been accomplished in this movement for low-rental city areas is admirable, in its motives and in its degree of success, although there are many deficiencies and mistakes for the critics to point out. The cheering fact to keep in sight is that there is a growing sense of public responsibility for supplying pleasant and healthy homes for people of low incomes, and slum dwellers. The Architectural Forum offers encouraging pictorial evidence of progress, which may serve to erase impressions that some comments have left with our minds. C. G. B.

A Bedroom With Dormers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Upstairs bedrooms in a story-and-a-half house can be made very attractive if the deep slanting walls are given a special treatment. Usually, the walls are so cut into by dormer windows and the slanting roof that they have a chopped up look, especially when one attempts to paper the vertical walls one way, the slanting ones another, and the dormer ceiling still another. As one such room was refurnished recently, it came out to be cozy and attractive.

A wallpaper with a quaint, all-over pattern of rose and blue nosegays was selected and spread over the entire walls, ceiling and all. This made all the cut-in places less evident but it appeared very "busy," before the furnishings were moved in.

But the choice of much white for the curtains, flounces on the four-poster bed, and vanity table skirt, soon drew attention from the patterned paper and brought the room into balance. Some of the blue and rose in the paper were repeated in the upholstered chair and in satin bows of ribbon for the draw-backs on the curtains.

Yards and yards of old-fashioned Swiss embroidery edging—the kind which used to be made into petticoats—were sewed to wide strips of muslin, making deep flounces for the bed canopy and for the skirt of the vanity table. Glass curtains of white organdy, with lots of ruffles and generous folds falling to the floor, added more masses of white.

occupancy is maintained. Without "service," the average per room rental is $5.60. With service the average is about $6.90, which usually means supplies of water, and of electricity for light, refrigeration, and heat, for house, cooking and hot water.

So there persists the structural problem of devising still lower-cost apartments, that are within the means of the millions who must be

'Bleached' Wood, And Natural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The true beauty of wood in furniture is more apparent now, as manufacturers leave off heavy stains and finish the wood in its natural color. More bleaching, too, has been done in the last few seasons as the so-called blonde furniture has found so much favor with the home maker.

In the recent showings of furniture at the American Furniture Mart here, much mahogany and walnut were used in their own coloring, or bleached to bring them into the light colored wood vogue. Much pine was used for frames on upholstered pieces.

Fruit woods have come into their own in new modern furniture and many upholstered pieces have visible wood framework of bleached mahogany or walnut. One of the most recent uses of bleached wood in a novel way was the employment of several cuts of a single wood on one bureau or dresser. After the furniture is made, the process of bleaching takes place, leaving a slightly different finish according to the way in which each cut takes the chemicals.

Occasionally blonde wood is combined with dark, making a very interesting piece effect. Several sectional cabinets, for instance, were seen recently, made of blonde maple outlined with strips of dark walnut. Bright brass hardware and beveled molding gave the cabinet a Swedish modern look, which was very pleasing.

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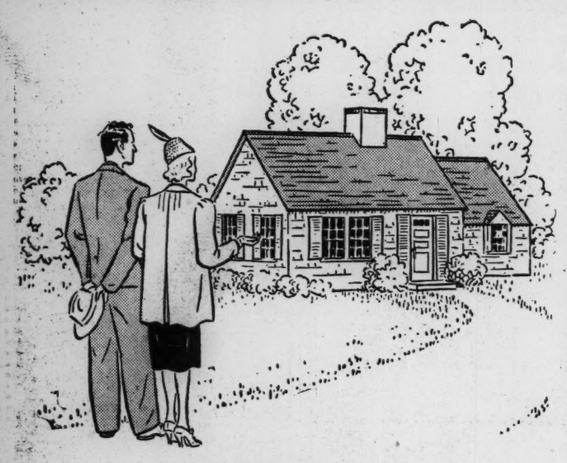

Home

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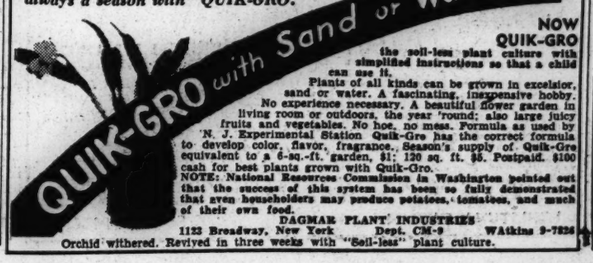

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The Civics Class Goes to Town And Studies It First-Hand

No Dry-as-Dust Book Theory for the Modern School. Instead, Civics Is Citizenship in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Greenwich, Conn.

Teaching civics with a municipally owned ferryboat as the classroom and a loud speaker as the teacher may sound unusual. But it is a good idea, and it works. So the officials of the New York City schools say. And 20,000 boys and girls agree with them.

Thousands of these students saw the sights of New York for the first time last fall as a part of their community civics courses when they were taken on waterfront trips financed by the school board.

And what did they like best? Bridges, they said—the Brooklyn, the Williamsburg, the Manhattan and the Tri-Boro. Asked what else they liked, they cited the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, Bellevue Hospital, Hell Gate Bridge, the tugboats, the skyline of Manhattan, the airports, Rockefeller Institute, the battleships and barges, and the World's Fair Grounds—in that order.

Included in their list of dislikes were the uncomfortable seats, the whirlpools and currents near Hell Gate, and the loud-speakers.

This is the most spectacular and extensive of many projects being tried throughout the country in an effort to make courses in government realistic. Too long has mere memorization of the terms of office and the salaries of public officials dominated the content of civics courses. Too long have children been graded on facts and figures. That day, happily, is passing. There has been an awakening in many parts of the country and much time and thought is going into efforts to make civics courses vital to boys and girls.

A short time ago, the students in Des Moines, Iowa, planned short announcements to make local citizens conscious of their duties as voters. They took these to the local radio stations and asked the announcers to use them between programs. The announcers complied. They also made a convass of 1,000 homes, gathering information as to who was registered, whether they had voted at the last election, and if not, why not. The success of their canvass was proved after the local election when the section they covered showed a higher percentage of eligible voters exercising their franchise than in any other district.

With the co-operation of other schools, these same boys and girls took two school bands and organized a parade with floats and decorated cars. Through the downtown business section they paraded, urging voters to register and vote. To prove their sincerity, they planned and carried out their own elections in the schools, designing their own ballots, choosing their own watchers, and tabulating their results.

Other Methods In Use

In the Pittsburgh schools, every student on entering the seventh grade is registered as a junior voter. He is then entitled to participate in all school elections. As the election nearest his twenty-first birthday approaches, he is informed by the school system of his eligibility to vote in the regular city, state and national elections, and is urged to exercise that privilege. This procedure applies no matter where he may be, if the school can possibly contact him.

In Courtland, New York, a Youth Council has functioned for several years under a charter granted by the city government. Students are chosen for posts corresponding to those in the regular government. There is a Common Council, a Board of Health, a Board of Public Works, a Board of Education, and even a Police Department which regulates traffic in the vicinity of schools, recovers bicycles, and reports violations of city ordinances to the senior police. These students spend afternoons and Saturdays in close collaboration with city officials, learning the duties they perform and the problems they face. On questions which concern young people, they are asked for recommendations and in certain cases are given power to act themselves.

The entire civics course at the Brunswick School in Greenwich, Connecticut, is planned with the community as the laboratory. In studying government, the boys attend hearings of the Board of Estimate and Taxation. Later they attend the Representative Town Meeting to hear the final vote on items they have previously heard considered. In the local Community Chest and Red Cross drives, they take an active part. When studying local government, they interview local officials. In studying the services of local groups, they visit such agencies as the Y. M. C. A. and Boy's Club. In attempting to determine the effects of reading in the formation of public opinion, they prepared last year a questionnaire for parents and children as to the books, magazines, and newspapers read. They also interviewed the local newsdealers and booksellers, compiling their results, forming their own conclusions, and publishing a report of the project in the local papers. After an intensive study this year of housing, they visited the government project in Stamford, and on the basis of their knowledge of this subject, conducted a Forum in one of the Greenwich churches.

Similar Work

Similar work has been done in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where a survey of local housing conditions was carried on last year by two senior classes in Problems of Democracy courses. The school printing shop published the assembled data in a pamphlet, selling it locally and nationally.

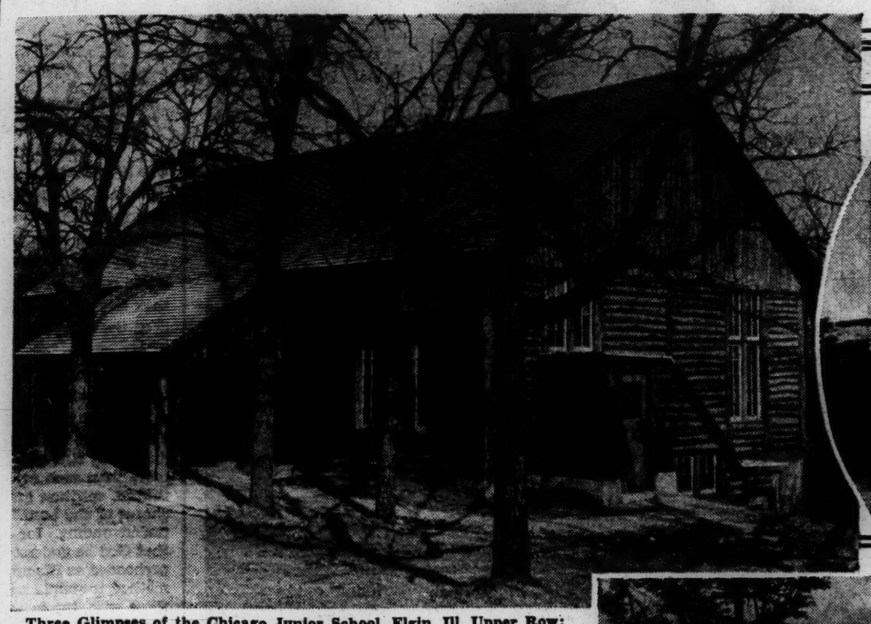
Such work really functions, too. In New York City, boys from Public School 109, trained under Dr. Schlockow's system of self-government, decried the condition of the street in front of the school. There the average citizen would have stopped. But not these boys. They organized themselves into a committee and proceeded to City Hall. There they aired their grievances and soon the street was fixed. All this was done without the knowledge of Dr. Schlockow, a real example of self-government in action.

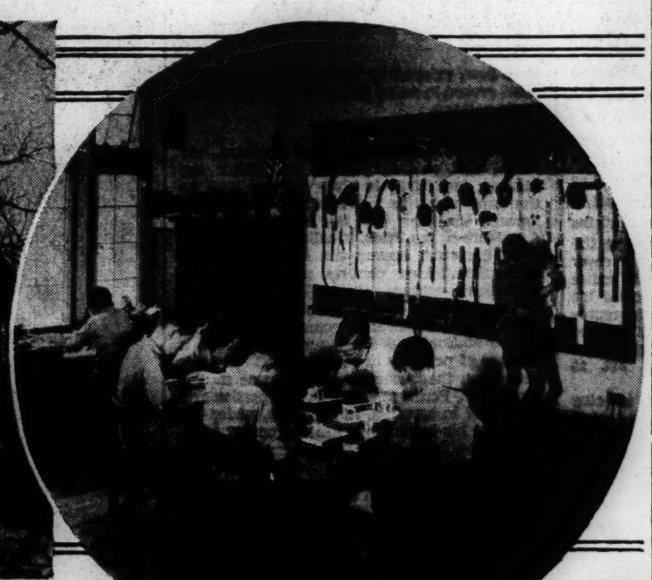
In Ann Arbor, Michigan, students of one class surveyed and studied the land near their school, suggesting improvements to be made by PWA workers. Their suggestions were accepted by the Park Department and an outdoor stage and combination toboggan and ski slide were built. Students in the same city prepared and published a guide to the recreational facilities of their town for the use of its citizens.

The principal of a large high school in an eastern city was charged with radical tendencies by one of her staff. As a result, an attempt was made to oust the administrator from her post. But her students had other thoughts. She was not only a good executive, she was their friend. From her they had learned how government worked. So without her knowledge they framed their petition, made their plans, and appealed to the proper authorities. They knew the ropes and their demands that she be retained had weight. The principal was retained; their civics actually worked.

In such schools, elections aren't words "on page 36." They are men and women, live issues, ward meetings and bands. Finance no longer means the tax that dad pays. It is bridges and airports and the World's Fair Grounds. Civics has scaled its monastic walls. Yes, civics has gone to town.

L. S. K.





Three Glimpses of the Chicago Junior School, Elgin, Ill. Upper Row: Left—The New Bates Field House. Right—A Class in Handicrafts. Below—A Council Meeting of the Summer Camp at the School. The Grounds Overlook the Fox River

Does Your Child Like Machinery?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Character training through messing around with machinery—this might be the theme of Mrs. S's letter, and we could add to it ourselves from observation. The child who does things for himself, and who, if mechanically inclined, learns to make things or fix things up "that go," is getting valuable training in self-reliance, initiative, patience and clear thinking.—Editor of The Parent.

New York

Dear Friends:

I have been thinking how fortunate we are; those of us who have boys mechanically inclined, to have these boys supplied with instruction, materials, and workshop by the public schools. In the old days we had to start our boys on the road to construction in order to lead them out of the ways of destruction. We were inspired to buy our sons splendid boxes of tools at Christmas time, but what they did with them after that was problematical. Sometimes we were forehanded enough to lay in a supply of lumber for them to saw and measure and make themselves work tables of more or less finished patterns. If we neglected to guide them we usually regretted it when we found legs sawed from tables and treasures in the attic requisitioned. Tools were all very well but something had to be done about it.

Now in the excellently equipped school workshops, under expert teachers the most interesting things happen. The boys bring home not only book racks of wood, lamps, and toys, but coal shovels of iron, iron brackets, pokers, and many useful household articles. Even a sugar scoop from a tin can may be found in mother's pantry.

But after the stage of making things in shops there does sometimes come a stage when the growing boy of fourteen or fifteen longs to tinker with larger things, usually an old automobile. This happened in our family and I look back now with more amusement and peace perhaps than when I viewed the situation at the time. However I have never regretted that when this period arrived there were good-natured neighbors who also had mechanically minded boys, and that there was room in our garage and in our backyard for all the strange things that came to, not rest exactly but, a state of unrest on our premises.

There was an old engine, a relic from an old motorboat that had been consigned to oblivion but was exhumed. A man came driving it into our yard with the remark, "I understand your son likes to make things go. I double dare him to get this to run, but he might like to try." He did get it to run. He fastened it to a little platform while he experimented. One day it began to chug and thump and make weird noises. Later, after much experimenting and wild activity on the part of the engine, a battered rowboat was hauled into the yard by some boys.

For months this was calked and painted and worked over. Then it was taken down to the river, the engine installed. Edison himself never could have felt more wild joy than the boys who went chugging up the river, three miles an hour, under their own power. To add to their pleasure they had an old auto horn attached, which they honked frequently. A whole book full of adventures happened to the boat. It sunk sometimes, broke away during thunder storms, had engine troubles, etc., but it was a whole college course. The boys learned many facts from it.

Two old automobiles were taken apart, put together, actually made to run when no one but the boys had an ounce of faith in them. Every man and boy for miles around was drawn to our backyard while this was going on. Old and young were drawn as by a magnet to each new engine that came lumbering in for rejuvenation.

Personally, I would not have missed being a spectator at these greasy, black, and toilsome experiments. I am not mechanically inclined and could never be more than a fly on the wall, but it is something to have seen a boy's idea of Utopia at the age of fifteen. They did learn a great deal. Much of what they learned proved valuable when better cars came into their possession later on.

Boys of fifteen today see a mechanically run world. They are in a glamorous age, if they are mechanically inclined. They are growing and stretching mentally as well as physically. Any restlessness they may have is safely expended and quieted under hard work and the strange resistence of unwieldy and perverse engines and aged motors. The boy you see begrimed and a bit haggard from trying to crank an old model T steadily for hours is learning a strange new patience. We cannot see the dream that hovers over the old wreck of a car, beckoning the lad on, but this is something bigger than a toy, meatier than a puzzle, tougher than algebra, something he can't spoil like dad's car, and of all things to rejoice the heart IT IS HIS.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

A Saturday column.

A Farm-Home School for Boys

Where Youngsters Develop Character Through Chores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the "farm campus" of the Chicago Junior School overlooking the beautiful Fox Rixer near here, boys hustled around one day recently to help dedicate a new gymnasium, called the "Bates Field House," a rustic log cabin that fits into the surrounding woodsy farm acres and adds one more building to the campus of a school which got its start just 25 years ago this June.

The new field house is not far from the din of buzzing and sawing over in the summer camp of cabins where a boy-built shack is going up for additional sleeping space for the summer youngsters. Every summer boys from the winter school and others coming in just for the summer sleep to the singing of crickets in these screened-in cabins topping the hill.

Boys in this school work as well as study and play, for each one has his responsibility in matters of making his own bed, washing dishes, and doing chores about the campus. Even more pretentious jobs are used as school projects, such as pruning the big oak trees on the campus, which one group does under the supervision of a man teacher.

"To be helpful and do for one's self are fundamental principles of this school," said Mr. Kilburn. "Our institution is a school-home for the worthy boy who needs the stimulus of young companions, the guidance and supervision of trained teachers, and the stability and continuity of a tried and proven academy of education and character building." The boys range in age from six to 14 and often come from broken homes.

Rounding out its 25th year, Chicago Junior has touched the lives of approximately 500 different boys with its purpose "to develop better boyhood, build sturdier bodies, better mentalities and stronger character." The addition of the newest building, the gift of Mrs. Clara Bates and her son, George Bates, is indicative of the progress made since the first crude structure was established 25 years ago near Walhalla, Mich.

Since the school was moved to its present site 40 miles west of Chicago in 1923 it has gradually transformed a rustic farmland into a school campus with Administration building, dormitories, summer camp, to which is now added the new "Bates Field House."

Play Materials For Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because simple playthings for children are important to their growth, it is good at all seasons of the year to consider what play materials at hand will best meet a child's play needs. Toys are everywhere displayed; but have the possibilities of earth, sand, sawdust, woodshavings, clay, water, wood, dress-up trunks, and participation toys been completely considered by parents and teachers? This column, prepared by experts in the field of constructive play, presents each Saturday for nine weeks a few helps for parents and teachers of little children.

VII

Wood as Play Material

Wood and lumber of all kinds have a fascination for large and small, old and young. What can't a child from six years on do in a corral with a lumber heap, and a bench just his size, equipped with tools? Big boards, little boards, odd-shaped mill waste, poles, plank and solid wooden pieces are all fine stimuli to creative activity.

It is quite important for the teacher or parent to know how to choose the right wood, order it and then handle it and the tools both understandingly and joyously. When the child has exhausted his own ideas the adult may supplement with suggestions, and there is always the need to help him to use the tools with safety and economy of effort to himself. In the modern schools, to teach the use of tools is always a legitimate activity on the part of the teacher. To dictate ideas and command patterns is not desirable from the standpoint of child growth.

Knowing how to handle his tools, the child may make up (create) his own designs. The good teacher or parent compliments the honest piece of work the child has created, and perhaps enriches it with a suggestion, such as: "That is a very nice wagon. Once I saw a wagon painted red and yellow. It had a name." Of course, the child realizes that his wagon would be more complete with these two additions. Surely this is more tactful guidance than the old-fashioned type of implied criticism: "Why don't you paint it and give it a name? It would look better."

(VII to Be Continued Next Saturday)

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(Interviews in London May 15th to June 15th)

A Farm-Home School for Boys
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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The Home Forum

A Silver Mirror Up to Nature

THERE was nothing remarkable in the fact that my friend in London sent me a postcard. The thing happens with such dull frequency as to become almost meaningless. But not so in this case. At once I saw that its coloring was good: soft dark browns in the hangings, in one woman's costume and in the picture on the wall, beige in the curtains blowing wide from the windy sunshine at the open casement, crimson in the damask cover of the table at which a lady in a creamy bodice sits and writes. One more glance showed me the all-important fact that here was the reproduction of a canvas by Vermeer, "The Love Letter," which was shown recently at an Exhibition of Seventeenth-Century Art at Burlington House in London.

Vermeer. The mere name is enough to bring an inward glow. For me, in no matter what gallery, there are say half a dozen artists whose works are to be sought. The company of my choice alters, as is natural and fitting; yet at some period have been included such contrasting artists as Rembrandt and Whistler, Memling and Velasquez—at least, Velasquez as one saw him at the Prado in Madrid. For me, Vermeer outranks all these. Vermeers at Fenway Court in Boston, Vermeers in the National Gallery in London (where, incidentally, their number is disgracefully few and their quality inferior), Vermeers in the Louvre, Vermeers superlative in the Rijks Museum in Amsterdam, Vermeers in New York at the Metropolitan and in that distinguished small gallery, the Frick—I've brooded over them all and have been gripped by that singular enchantment evoked in me by this prince of all Netherlands painters.

* * *

ON THE REVERSE side of her postcard, my friend had written: "Don't you think the Mistress and Maid in this Vermeer may be the same people as in the one in the Frick?" Because she knew that my favorite Vermeer, a treasure of the Frick, is called "Mistress and Maid Servant." Among the fewer than fifty well-authenticated pictures painted by this seventeenth-century citizen of Delft, there are portraits of many people—soldiers and astronomers, musicians, women of high and of low station; but there are conspicuous a number of portraits of servants, and we know that often the masters used the same models repeatedly. Perhaps Vermeer was particularly interested in servants. At any rate, under the touch of his brush, they are poignantly alive.

In "The Love Letter," the servant in the background is a demure person, standing quietly with her hands crossed along her arms, while her mistress is absorbed in a letter she is writing. The maid seems to see something outside the window, for her gaze is bent curiously upon it. We find ourselves wondering what it is that she sees. Is she herself to deliver the love letter? Does she know its recipient? Does she approve of him? Will she hasten, a song on her lips, along the shaded banks of green canals and past placid little houses crowned with stepped gables? We cannot be sure. But we are persuaded of the lady's intentness. For she never looks up from her task, however warmly the clear pale sunshine lies upon her shoulder, however tempting are the scents and scenes of the Dutch landscape outside.

* * *

OF COURSE, THESE may not really be the same persons who reappear in "Mistress and Maid Servant," which hangs in that final room of the Frick to which I always go first. I evade the guards, who do not insist but would rather prefer me to walk to the left of the entrance, into the French rooms with walls painted daintily by Watteau and Fragonard, on through the Gainsborough Room and the room with the Holbein portrait of Sir Thomas More, further into the room with the Reynolds canvases and that delicious Hogarth portrait over the mantelpiece, into the long gallery where are the Frans Hals and a Rembrandt or two, an unusual Goya and two delicate Van Dycks; and so, at last, past the square chamber which contains the tall Whistlers into the apartment where, on the wall facing all visitors, hangs the Vermeer —*my* Vermeer. I evade the guards, however, skirt the Roman court and go directly to the room where the Vermeer awaits me.

* * *

WHEN I STAND before it, it seems so intimate and so dear that I cannot believe I have not seen it for a matter of months. I feel I live with it always. These are people I know. Whether or not they are the identical subjects of Vermeer's "Love Letter," they are exceedingly similar types. This time, too, there is a letter in question. It is quite another kind of letter, in all probability, because the Mistress in her lemon-yellow jacket so elegantly trimmed with bands of ermine is not absorbed in pleasant anticipations. That exquisitely poised arm and hand, with fingers just touching the cheek, expresses bewilderment. The buxom maid, dressed in gray skirt and gray bodice, is leaning across the writing-table to hand a letter to her reluctant mistress. She has perhaps failed in some required service; one feels there is hesitation in the air and even faint disapproval, but no rebuke. Could it be a tradesman's account which has turned out to be over-large? That happens to be my own theory.

* * *

OF VERMEER'S ART, Mr. Philip Hale, the critic, has written that it has "this quality of cool, well-planned rightness to the full. He holds, as it were, a silver mirror up to nature, but he tells no merely pleasant tale as he holds it. His work is as intensely personal as any that was ever done, but it offers a personality disengaged from self-consciousness during the making process." Perhaps it is this "intensely personal" quality which endures down the centuries—this quality which attaches such reality to the subjects of Vermeer's portraits that, even today, they remain our contemporaries. Every time I go to the Frick, I greet these old friends—Mistress and Maid. It is impossible further to explain their appeal. One feels it or else one does not. I have, on however feeble a pretext, lingered in that polished room hung with masterpieces, to watch which canvases attract the other visitors. Beside the cherished Vermeer hangs an Ingres, rather bold and distinctly clever. Many more discover that than the Vermeer. One understands, then, why practically nothing was known of him for two hundred and fifty years after these wondrous canvases were finished. Vermeer was a modest person and his work does not cry out to the beholder. Now, however, Vermeer's fame is, as Mr. Hale has pointed out, steady and safe and sure. Since Mr. Hale does not hesitate to make the challenging claim that Jan Vermeer of Delft was "the greatest painter who has ever lived," why should I not agree with him?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © by the Frick Collection, New York City

"MISTRESS AND MAID SERVANT": *A Painting by Vermeer, in the Frick Collection, New York City*

Voyager

What will you bring back to me, wanderer?
Dreams? Dreams of a prow cutting the waves
like a scimitar,
Dreams of the white gulls' soft blurred breasts
against the sky,
Dreams of the new port and the headlands
rising beyond,
Out of the new day's dawning?

And there will be color, color everywhere;
Color that the setting sun splashes on the
cliffs of the desert;
Color of palm-trees stirring against a henna
wall,
Color of amethyst and steel in the starlit
nights,
And the new road's sun-baked sheen.

What will you, returning, bring to me,
wanderer?
What will you glean for me that I do not
already possess?
tars here are brilliant as the stars that rim
new worlds;
unsets fire the mountains with a ruddy glow,
nd waves rise crested with spray.

mpty your basket of the fruits of travel,
pill countries into my lap, let me dip my
fingers
nto the texture of lands that are far away;
nd I, hugging the hearth, will reach for this
faggot
o kindle your realm of dreams.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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Island Village

THE SWEEP of smooth blue tropical sea shines in the afternoon sun. The day's warmth is pleasantly tempered by an early monsoon breeze, which has gathered a bank of clouds along the western horizon. Upon them, presently, all the sunset's sharply-contrasted colors will be splashed with the abandon of an inexhaustible supply.

In the east, and only a half-score of miles away, rises a huge green island. Its sides are verdured cliffs that fall sheer into the sea without a suggestion of beach. Close up to them the blue of the water changes to a deep emerald. But the ocean's countless fathoms scarcely diminish until one comes within a biscuit's toss of the palm fronds that wave gently over the breaking surf. Indeed, were it not for that surf, you could range close alongside the island in a large vessel.

* * *

COMING IN TO the land, the cliffs tower overhead to an amazing height, probably a thousand feet or more, and wisps of cloud seem to wreath the tops like Javanese scarves about the dark-crowned heads of Malay women. Jagged rocky pinnacles emerge here and there, suggesting battlements of castles deserted long ago.

The entrance does not show itself until one has closed in completely with the land. A sharp turn brings the leadsman into the fore chains, a canyon-like cleft is traversed; and, behold, here is the snuggest little harbor imaginable. It is a mile or so across and the forested cliffs tower so high all around that you seem at the bottom of an enormous bowl. Only through a few hours of the day does the flaming equatorial sun lay its hot hand upon the surface of the blue water.

But at one side you discover half a mile of white beach and along it the straggling houses of an island village. Some are balanced on tall stilts with the sea rippling about beneath, a native dugout canoe invariably fastened to the little platform in front. Another row of houses clings to the edge of the land and there are a few more back a little way, among the coconut palms.

* * *

ONE GETS THE curious impression that the tremendous weight of the towering hills behind is forcing the settlement out into the deep waters of the harbor. The first row of houses must already support themselves in the sea. By and by they will be submerged, like the crumbling temples along the Ganges at Benares, and then the next row will replace them.

But that is merely fancy. The island village is probably quite the same today as for a hundred years past. These people and countless generations of their forebears have lived here, half in and half out of the warm gentle sea, long before the white man came this way. Some of the more energetic have engaged with the jungle of the mountainsides and the valley that opens out to the bay and down which a fine bold stream comes tumbling. They have slashed and carved themselves out a space back from the shore. In the center of it lives the headman of the community in his large house of dried palm fronds laid over a latticework of palm-tree wood.

A hundred yards off the white beach, one anchors, and the roar of the chain awakens a hundred echoes through the forest, sends a brilliant cloud of birds screaming away toward the topmost cliffs.

M. T. G.

Wisconsin Farm

EVERY breath burns with the richness of hay
On still summer afternoons, with only
The far tedder's clatter and the cry of a lonely
Hidden thrush to break the drowse of day.
Everything is hot and sweet, like fruit
Ripening: yellow butterflies drift
And hang above the flowering shrubs that lift
Heavy spicy sprays—then take a route
To the back garden where snapdragon and red
Sweet-william's dusky odors mix with phlox
Purple and white. The sun slants, the clock's
At five: up from the creek's minty bed
The cows amble with bovine fragrance through
The bars: milk pails rattle, the hired men
Scrub and splash on the back porch and ten
Chairs scrape to the table. The kittens mew
And scratch impatient paws on blue-jeaned
knees
And bits of meat are handed down to them.
Supper is over,—men harness the double team,
Load the milk and rumble away to the cheese
Factory; the post office and store
Are there, other farmers and news to spread
All before nine and creaking up to bed,—
With Rover and Spot curled at the back door.
And over all the dark sweet scent of hay
And the train's mournful whistle—far away.

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG

Whitman Refocuses Alcott's World

WALT WHITMAN was a study to Alcott. He was a revelation and a huge delight. Alcott saw at first glance that here was a man of a new sort—a sort quite unrepresented in Boston, but one which was somehow important, or was going to be; and he set himself to draw the man out, to sound his depths, and to test the range of his interests. He was amused by Whitman's egotism and by what he took to be his affectation of manners somewhat too free and easy, but he made no mistake about the power of the man, or even about its nature. Probably the best and most enthusiastic writing in Alcott's Journals is that concerning Thoreau, but next to it in value is his long description and discussion of the astonishing man whom, from the start, he called "Walt."

With perfect ease, and with hardly a sense of transition, Alcott let himself down from the mood of Boston and of its many earnest, reticent, hard-reading men and women, all so intent upon higher laws and over-souls, and moved out easily and at once on the long level reaches of this new man's mind as though he had always lived upon them and was perfectly at home among their bosky acres soaking in the sun. It was like going down a mountain. Or, again, it was like a re-discovery of America —a part of America, at any rate, which had been too long ignored. Bronson Alcott had always known that it was there. Ever since his wanderings among the Southern swamps and plantations he had known that America was not everywhere a country of steep and stony hills going up to meet the sky. Somewhere it sprawled and loafed and merely took what came. Not everywhere in it were lips and hearts locked tightly, nor was there everywhere, as in Boston, quite such a sparkle of intellectual frost along the knife-edge of the mind. It was the comfort of the "great good Walt" that he reminded one of those extensive and really quite important portions of America which lay outside of Boston. The excellent people of that city, of course, regarded all such outlying portions as mere provinces, but Walt made one ask whether Boston itself might not be a province—a most audacious conjecture! For all that Walt seemed to care, Boston might as well not have been there at all.—. . .

Walt somehow reminded one of the Mississippi, so hulking he was and hirsute, so coarsely clean, so full of power at rest.—From "Pedlar's Progress," by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

„Wees een man"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

NADAT David, de koning van Israël, Salomo als zijn troonopvolger had aangewezen, lezen wij, dat Adonia, Salomo's oudere broeder, die getracht had dezen den troon te ontrooven, den nieuwen koning om vergiffenis smeekte en vergeving kreeg van Salomo, die van hem zeide (1 Kon 1:52): „Indien hij een vroom man zal zijn, daar zal niet van zijn haar op de aarde vallen." Later gaf David aan Salomo den volgenden raad (1 Kon. 2:2, 3): „Zoo wees sterk en wees een man; en neem waar de wacht des Heeren uws Gods, om te wandelen in zijne wegen, . . . opdat gij verstandelijk handelt in al wat gij doen zult, en al waarhenen gij u wenden zult."

Maar al te dikwijls wordt iemands waarde afgemeten naar lichamelijke hoedanigheden zooals lengte, lichaamsbouw en lichaamskracht. Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] vraagt andere aanwijzingen. Deze leer vraagt het bewijs van innerlijke, geestelijke genade, waardoor „de wacht des Heeren" kan worden „waargenomen." Dit vereischt geestelijk begrijpen, want Christian Science wil, dat God wordt begrepen en de mensch als Zijn beeld en gelijkenis wordt gekend. Dat deze methode eenvoudig is en uitvoerbaar, is de ondervinding van allen, die door ontvankelijkheid en gehoorzaamheid de genezende hulp van Christian Science ervaren.

Het onvernietigbaar samenbestaan van God en den mensch ziende, heeft Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geschreven (blz. 470): „God is de schepper van den mensch en daar het goddelijk Beginsel van den mensch volmaakt blijft, blijft ook de goddelijke idee of weerspiegeling, de mensch, volmaakt." En zij gaat voort: „Heeft de mensch zijn volmaaktheid verloren, dan heeft hij zijn volmaakt Beginsel, het goddelijk Gemoed, verloren. Had de mensch ooit bestaan zonder dit volmaakt Beginsel of Gemoed, dan zou 's menschen bestaan een verdichtsel zijn." Hierin ligt de sleutel tot geestelijke genezing. Het sterfelijk geloof verklaart, dat de mensch stoffelijk is, gescheiden van God, en geeft zoodoende een verkeerd begrip van het bestaan.

Onwaarheid, onderstelling, gissing, gedreven door vrees en onwetendheid, vormen het grondslaglooze bouwsel van het materialisme, waarin het menschdom schijnt te verblijven. Door een begrijpen van de geestelijke beteekenis der Heilige Schrift, in Christian Science geopenbaard, is het mogelijk op werkdadige wijze de onveranderlijke volmaaktheid te bewijzen van God en van den mensch als Zijn weerspiegeling.

Het is ons voorrecht het getuigenis van zonde, ziekte, krankheid en disharmonie te kunnen omverwerpen door de macht des Geestes, zooals in Christian Science geleerd wordt. God is Gemoed, Ziel, Geest. Hij is niet stoffelijk en Hij kent geen kwaad. God is in eeuwigheid volmaakt; de mensch brengt, als Zijn idee, dus enkel volmaaktheid tot uitdrukking. Het kwade, dat aan de stoffelijke zinnen werkelijk toeschijnt, is onwaar en machteloos, want het komt niet voort uit Waarheid en bestaat daarin niet. Of onze individueele geestelijke vooruitgang langzaam of vlug zal zijn, wordt bepaald door de mate van de oprechtheid en toewijding, die in ons eigen bewustzijn gekoesterd worden.

In dit licht gezien, is de vermaning: „Wees een man" inderdaad wonderheerlijk, en geen falen kan volgen uit het streven van dien mensch, wiens beweegredenen zuiver zijn. De goddelijke Liefde kent reeds onzen nood en het hongerend hart, dat smacht naar gerechtigheid reinheid en vrede, wordt door onzen liefdevollen Vader-Moeder God niet onvertroost gelaten.

Door zijn ongeëvenaard begrijpen van God en van den mensch als Gods weerspiegeling, volbracht Christus Jezus vele genezingen als bewijs van de werkdadigheid van Gods wet. Zijn vermogen om de almacht en de onmiddellijke werkdadigheid van de goddelijke wet te demonstreeren, komt duidelijk aan het licht in het stillen van den storm op zee. Toen zijn metgezellen zagen, dat de elementen tot rust kwamen, verwonderden zij zich en riepen uit (Matth. 8:27): „Hoedanig een is deze, dat ook de winden en de zee hem gehoorzaam zijn!" Hoe klaar wist Jezus, dat de mensch Gods de macht Gods weerspiegelt! Met welk een wijsheid en onbegrensde bekwaamheid wendde hij zijn begrijpen aan van de eeuwige feiten van het zijn!

Christian Science verklaart en bewijst, dat geestelijke macht heden even werkdadig is als toen de Meester haar in toepassing bracht. Evenals de discipelen in oude tijden vragen zij, die de ware heerschappij van den mensch Gods nog niet leerden begrijpen, wanneer zij van de hedendaagsche werken van Christian Science hooren: Hoe kunnen wij deze macht vinden?

Hoe noodig het is heden ten dage de volmaakte verwantschap van God en den mensch te demonstreeren, met de zegeningen, die daaruit voortspruiten, wordt uiteengezet in *Science and Health*, waar Mrs. Eddy schrijft (blz. 256): „Stervelingen moeten zich Godwaarts aangetrokken voelen, hun neigingen en doeleinden moeten geestelijk worden; zij moeten de breedere vertolking van het zijn naderkomen en iets van den eigenlijken zin van het oneindige verwerven, opdat zonde en sterfelijkheid mogen worden afgelegd." En zij legt uit: „Dit wetenschappelijk begrip van het zijn, dat de stof loslaat ter wille van Geest, geeft geenszins aan, dat de mensch in de Godheid opgelost wordt en zijn identiteit verliest, maar het verleent den mensch een ruimere individualiteit, een wijdere sfeer van denken en handelen; een meer omvattende liefde, een hooger en duurzamer vrede."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Season for Singing

IS THERE yet another way
To describe the woods in May?
Or record the clustered white
And purple lilacs; how the night
Will hold their perfume, lightly blent
With rain and apple blossom scent?

No springtide tree forbears to flower,
And no bird withdraws his note.
Then let no poet fear this hour
For what another poet wrote.
Who has a voice, then let him sing!
Silence is traitor to the spring.

VIRGINIA WALLACE RUNYON

"Shew thyself a man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER David, king of Israel, had appointed Solomon to the throne, it is recorded that Adonijah, Solomon's elder brother, who had attempted to usurp the throne, sought pardon of the new king, and was forgiven by Solomon, who said of him (I Kings 1:52), "If he will shew himself a worthy man, there shall not an hair of him fall to the earth." Later, David counseled Solomon (I Kings 2:2, 3), "Be thou strong, . . . and shew thyself a man; and keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, . . . that thou mayest prosper in all that thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

Too commonly individual worth is measured by physical qualifications—stature, physique, and bodily strength. Christian Science demands more than such evidence. It requires proof of inward, spiritual grace by which to "keep the charge of the Lord." This necessitates spiritual understanding, for Christian Science insists that God be understood, and that man be comprehended as His image and likeness. That this method is simple and practicable is proved by those who, through receptivity and obedience, are experiencing the healing benefits of Christian Science.

Discerning the indestructible coexistence between God and man, Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect." And she continues: "If man has lost perfection, then he has lost his perfect Principle, the divine Mind. If man ever existed without this perfect Principle or Mind, then man's existence was a myth." Herein lies the key to spiritual healing. Mortal belief declares man to be material and separated from God, thus giving a false concept of existence.

Falsity, supposition, conjecture, abetted by fear and ignorance, constitute the foundationless structure of materialism, wherein mankind seems to dwell. But through understanding of the spiritual import of the Scriptures, as revealed in Christian Science, it is possible to prove in practical ways the unchanging perfection of God and of man as His reflection.

It is our privilege to be able to reverse the evidence of sin, sickness, disease, inharmony through the power of Spirit as taught in Christian Science. God is Mind, Soul, Spirit. He is not material, and He knows no evil. God is eternally perfect; hence man, as His idea, expresses only perfection. The evil which appears real to the material senses is untrue and powerless, for it does not proceed from nor exist in Truth. Whether individual spiritual progress is slow or fast will be determined in accordance with the degree of sincerity and consecration entertained in one's own consciousness.

In this light, the admonition, "Shew thyself a man," is indeed glorious, and no failure can attend the efforts of one whose motive is pure. For divine Love already knows our need, and the hungering heart, yearning for righteousness, purity, and peace, is not left comfortless by our loving Father-Mother God.

Christ Jesus, through his unparalleled understanding of God, and of man as God's reflection, performed many healings as proof of the activity of God's law. His power to demonstrate the omnipotence and present effectiveness of divine law is clearly shown in the stilling of the storm at sea. When his companions saw the elements quieted, they marveled and exclaimed (Matthew 8:27), "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" How clearly Jesus knew that God's man reflects God's power! How wisely and with what unlimited ability he utilized his understanding of the eternal facts of being!

Christian Science explains and proves spiritual power to be as practical now as when applied by the Master. Like the disciples of old, those who have not yet comprehended the true dominion of God's man, when learning of the present-day works of Christian Science, are asking, How may this power be found?

The need for present demonstration of the perfect relationship between God and man, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are made clear in Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 265): "Mortals must gravitate Godward, their affections and aims grow spiritual,—they must near the broader interpretations of being, and gain some proper sense of the infinite,—in order that sin and mortality may be put off." And she explains that "this scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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All Pictures by Walter Jordan Staff Photographer

Opening the Beach Season

Sailing down the harbor on America's oldest excursion steamship line. The smoke puffs up, the line is cast off, and soon we leave the wharves and Boston's sky contour in our wake.

We pass a vessel heading across the Atlantic, and we enjoy the cooling breezes on deck.

The Captain keeps a watchful lookout; and before we know it, a deck hand throws the hawser over.

We've arrived at Nantasket.

Steamer Town of Hull Starts Nantasket Trip

By Leon Stone

A blast from a deep-throated whistle, and the jingle of an engine-room bell—and the steamer Town of Hull, 1,400 gross ton, 235 foot long oil burner, swung slowly out from the pier at Hull, heading for Boston, in the early morning sun today.

The 120th consecutive season of steamboat service between Boston and Nantasket Beach, via Hull, was under way. It was the start of the fourth season of the community-owned excursion line, salvaged by the citizens of Hull, who bought $50,000 worth of stock offered at public sale in 1934, when the old company filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Prominent among the summer residents of Hull whose aid saved the line from going the way so many excursion steamer services have gone, was Charles F. Hurley, now Governor of Massachusetts. Today the residents of Hull—a town that was virtually built by the steamboat industry—have a controlling interest in operation of the steamers.

Five daily trips in each direction begin today with the steamer Town of Hull, flagship of the fleet, which formerly bore the name of Empire State, and plyed in New York harbor and the Hudson river. On May 28, the steamer Mayflower will be added to the service, expanding the number of trips each day; and late in June the Allerton and the Nantasket will put the full fleet into operation, with peak service providing hourly trips to the beach.

In recognition of Maritime Day tomorrow, the steamer Town of Hull will make a special four-hour cruise, from Rowe's Wharf, in time to allow passengers to observe the lifeboat and fishermen's dory races, then cruise to Graves Light, circle near the wreck of the British freighter City of Salisbury, and return to Rowe's Wharf shortly before 5 o'clock p. m.

During the 119 years the line and its predecessors have been operating, more than 130,000,000 persons have been carried—a greater number than the population of the entire United States—without a fatality, according to Harold E. Greene, general manager.

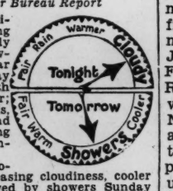
History of the Nantasket service discloses that it is claimant to being the oldest ocean excursion line in the country. In recent years the inroads made by automobiles in the patronage of all such lines has driven many of them out of business. Old-timers along Boston's waterfront remember the popular line to Nahant, which flourished for generations, during which crowds enjoyed the sail of an hour or more to Bass Point. The Boston-Gloucester run, too, was a delightful day's trip. Both of these companies gave up effort to compete with motorcars.

One Thanksgiving Day, when the Nantasket fleet was moored at Nantasket Beach for the winter, a fire broke out, destroying all the boats but one; and shortly afterwards the line filed a petition in bankruptcy. Whereupon, the citizens of Hull came to the rescue; for they realized that the town had been built by steamboats, and that steamboats were the direct and indirect "industry" that brought the community its only real business. Steamboats gave employment to townspeople, both on the water and at the wharf. They brought summer residents, who acquired property and commuted to and from Boston all through the summer. Excursionists were brought down on summer week-ends to the extent of better than 100,000. Hull prospered.

Cessation of the service spelled loss of the 50,000 summer population and heavy week-end trade. For the long land route to Boston swings around through Hingham, the Weymouths and Quincy, while the sail from Hull to Boston is only 30 or 40 minutes. Charles F. Hurley, citizen, John R. Wheeler, businessman, Frank H. Wright, president of the Rockland Trust Co., Henry J. Stevvens, Andrew F. Pope, Clarence V. Nickerson, John J. Martin of Hull, along with others, uid not choose to allow the line to pass out of the picture, A corporation was formed under the laws of Massachusetts, a loan of $145,000 was secured, with which all debts of the old company were wiped away, and the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Co. began a new existence, with total capitalization of $200,000. Excursions by boat to the beach were saved for the City of Boston, and for the town of Hull.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight; lowest temperature near 46 degrees; Sunday cloudy, probably with showers and cooler; moderate winds, mostly west and northwest, shifting to northeast on Sunday.

Maine: Fair tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness, cooler on the coast followed by showers Sunday night and in the southwest portion Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy followed by showers, cooler in the extreme south portion tonight and Sunday.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Sunday showers not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight followed by showers and cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest wind becoming northeast or east Sunday, weather becoming overcast tonight followed by showers Sunday except near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	52	Minneapolis	52	50
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	54	50	New York	66	60
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	70	66
Helena	34	32	Philadelphia	68	66
Kansas City	58	58	St. Louis	68	68
Los Angeles	52	32	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	80	72	Washington	74	64

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 21.
B-Minimum, May 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:19 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:32 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 6:08 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Monday, 6:26 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:35 p. m.

Flash of Green Warns of Wreck

A green flash shows from a newly established buoy, 100 yards from the wreck of the British freighter City of Salisbury, near Graves Light, at the outer entrance to Boston harbor, to warn mariners of the presence of the wreck, according to the official "Notice to Mariners" just issued.

The buoy is painted black and shows the green flash at the rate of about 75 short flashes a minute, of 40 candlepower strength, 12 feet above the water.

Port Bill House Passes Held Shielding a Joker

Shipping Men Say Analysis of Measure With Its 'If Available' State Aid Provision Gives No Additional Relief to the Port

Shipping men today discovered a "joker" in the "port bill" legislation as passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, that took the edge off the "victory" over which they had been prematurely elated when news of the passing of the legislation first reached the waterfront.

What appeared at first glance to be of potential benefit to the port looms as no particular help at all under the microscope of somber study of what the House of Representatives actually did to the so-called "Port Authority Bills," shipping men declared today.

First reaction brought visions of possible State aid for development of pier facilities, enlargement of the membership of the Boston Port Authority and possible authority for the State Department of Public Works to take over private facilities and construct new piers.

The bill, as passed by the House, does some things that were desired and recommended, including the expansion of membership of the Boston Port Authority from the present five members to seven, including a representative of labor.

But the vital appropriation phase has been juggled about until it is declared by shipping men to be no improvement at all over existing conditions and some of the shipping fraternity pronounce it worse than existing conditions. In fact some say that if the Senate cannot do a better job, the bill had better be killed.

The House says, in effect, that the City of Boston may appropriate $100,000 a year for the activities of the Port Authority, and that the State would reimburse the city for half of its appropriations. But the joker lies in the added words "if available." And those same words are in the existing law, which has proved the stumbling block to desired achievements of the Port Authority.

At present the City has authority to appropriate up to $50,000 a year—if available—but the Port Authority has never found more than about $35,000 a year to be "available." "What price victory?" ask shipping men today. The present status of the bill practically nullifies the work of the special Port Recess Commission, which spent considerable money over a period of about two years, in making an extensive study of the needs of the port and the Port Authority, in opinion of shipping men.

Eyes of maritime Boston are now on the Senate. Can it or will it "save the day" is the question of the hour along Boston's historic waterfront.

Cloudy and Cooler Weather Forecast

Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, with possible showers, is the Weatherman's outlook for the week-end. The low temperature tonight is placed at 46 degrees.

Sunday is expected to follow about the same pattern, with moderate winds. In fact, the forecast of cloudy, cooler and probable showers holds generally for New England.

Landon and Aiken Go on Fishing Trip

By the Associated Press

Averill, Vt., May 21

The seclusion of a Vermont fishing camp today hid the results of political discussions between former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, and Republican Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

The two were week-end guests of Sterry R. Waterman, chairman of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Committee. They met first at Hanover, N. H., where Mr. Landon explained they "talked of political fish."

Mr. Landon planned to leave for Pittsfield, Mass., tomorrow to be the guest of friends.

More Surrenders Are Expected In Waterbury Case

WATERBURY, Conn., May 21 (AP)—Prosecuting officials expected at least four more persons including two Fairfield County Republican leaders to surrender today on conspiracy charges to defraud Waterbury of more than $1,000,000.

Charles E. Williamson and Harry Mackenzie, the Fairfield County Republican heads; Edward G. Levy, New Haven attorney, and John S. Johnson, New York business man, were expected to join the 18 men led by Frank Hayes, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and mayor of this city who submitted to formal arrest yesterday.

The surrender of Lieut. Governor Hayes, Daniel J. Leary, former city comptroller, and 14 others occurred yesterday shortly after bench warrants were issued for 27 persons whom a special grand jury charged

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Star Discoveries Cost $52 Hundred

Associated Harvard Clubs Hear About the Expense of Astronomical Observations at Chicago Symposium on 'What Is a University?'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—To discover a new star or a new galaxy in the sky is at present costing Harvard University about $52 a hundred, with new low of $48 a hundred just around the astronomical corner.

A single new star, "raw but recorded" runs to about $9, and to about $27 when fully observed and published.

Such facts as these modern education is reasonably sure of, but as to what constitutes a modern university—ah, there's a tougher problem, according to a symposium on the subject heard here today by eminent Harvard University officials at the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Led by Dr. James B. Conant, president of the University, a regular battery of Harvard teachers and administrators, including Professors Howard Mumford Jones, Harlow Shapley, Earnest A. Hooton, Deans C. Sidney Burwell and A. C. Hanford, and Dr. James P. Baxter, president of Williams College and former Harvard professor, are participating in a symposium on "What Is a University?" in which each man describes the educational processes of the field of learning he represents. In this analysis, a gamut of subjects ranging from apes to radios is being discussed as having a bearing on education and the modern university.

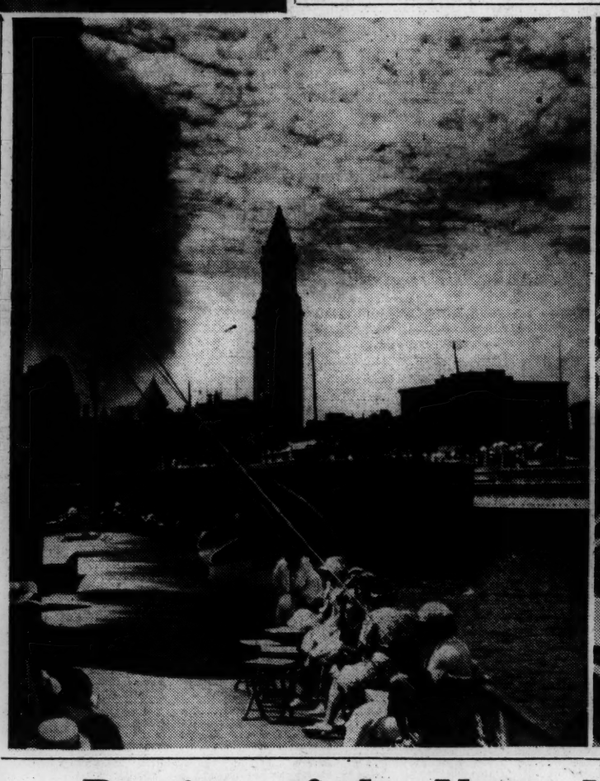
Dr. Conant, as head of a university embodying a large number of technical and professional graduate schools, devoted his address to the influence of, and problems facing, modern professions. He warned particularly against barriers being built up between the different professions.

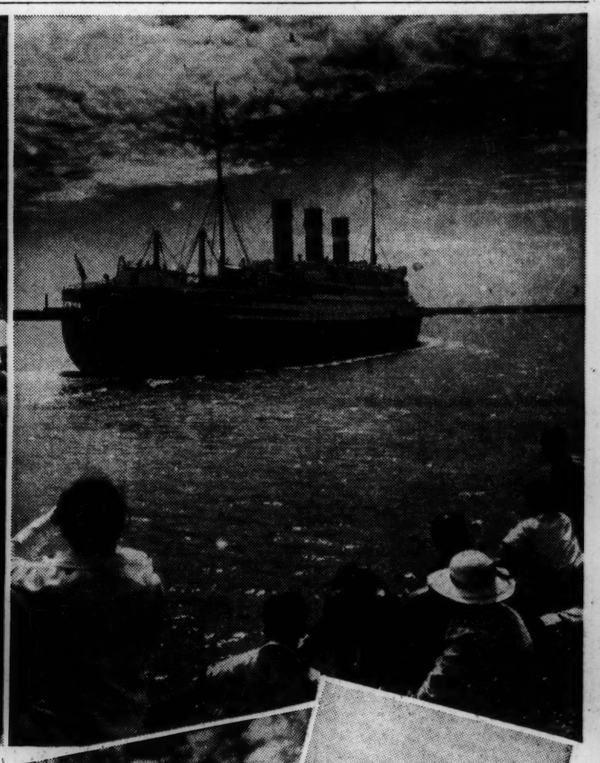
"In the last generation," Dr. Conant declared, "in almost every university—certainly at Harvard—every professional faculty has drawn more and more into its own shell. Each group of profesional students has become more isolated. Either through their own clubs, fraternities, or in houses provided by the Each group of professional students have developed a social life on a strictly professional basis.

"If this trend continued long enough, a university becomes merely a federation of separate and perhaps warring professional entities. Under such circumstances the argument as to whether or not this or that professional training should be within the university is an argument about form and not about realities. But the trend can be and, I believe, will be reversed. The professional schools can be brought into closer contact with each other and in contact with the humanizing influence of general culture."

On the question as to whether there are already too many professional men in the world today, Dr. Conant inclined to take a middle path.

"There is today," he said, "one school of thought which says in effect, let them all come in, the more the merrier; if a university can train lawyers, why not garage mechanics or tight-rope artists? There are a few educators who go to the opposite extreme and say, 'Let them all get out!' Personally, I favor a position between the two."





Preview of the News: Next Week in Boston

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. certain gamblers and officials of Revere."

That, in general, will be the title of a case to be drawn up by a specially picked grand jury of Suffolk County next week, if present plans go through.

After nearly six months of secret investigation by the Attorney General's office, the so-called Revere case has reached the critical point where it will bring either a sweeping cleanup of the North Shore City or a whitewash and fade-out.

The evidence accumulated by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, will be given to the blue-ribbon jury, commencing on Monday. Both employees and patrons of gambling places will be brought before the jurors. Affidavits alleging police and official connivance with the underworld will be submitted.

The results will depend on the truthfulness of the witnesses and the courage of the jurors. If the indictments expected by Mr. Dever and his assistants are handed down, public trials will follow in which both the State and the defendants will have their say. Democracy's ability to govern its local affairs is in the balance.

* * *

Foreign Trade

The exchange of American and foreign goods has increased rapidly in the last few years under the reciprocal trade treaties of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Promotion of this commerce will be the object of National Foreign Trade Week, commencing tomorrow.

In Massachusetts, always one of the busiest commercial areas of the Continent, the week will be widely observed. Tomorrow, being National Maritime Day, will see parades and special boat races along the Boston waterfront; on Monday, there will be a luncheon to Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, retiring Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; on Friday, the Worcester Chamber of Commerce will hold a special gathering for importers and exporters.

The waterfront races tomorrow will include one between the Committe for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, whose inter-union clashes previously have tied up cargoes and passengers. Ship owners hope the rivalrry will be confined to boat races hereafter.

* * *

Statehouse

The big event at the Statehouse will be prorpgation of the Legislature after a busy five-month session, if present harmony indications are fulfilled. With a few big matters pending, leaders hope, nevertheless, to wind up their work by Friday night when the Memorial Day week end begins.

Budget matters are still uncertain. On Gov. Charles F. Hurley's desk is a $71,715,118 appropriation measure, completed Thursday by the legislators. He has until next Thursday to sign it, veto it, or reduce

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Georgian March from the "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitoly-Ivanoff
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ..... Offenbach
Minuet ..... Bolzoni
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"La Source," Ballet Suite ..... Delibes
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Fantasy, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofé
Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
The "Alcestie" of Euripedes, an English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. Presented by The Poet's Theater of Harvard. 9. Last performance.

Movies

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Ellers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
"All Quiet on the Western Front," with Lew Ayres and Slim Somerville. Also "Sinners Take All," with Margaret Lindsey and Bruce Cabot. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and Claude Rains in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Also "Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Fred Allen, Tony Martin, and Jimmy Durante. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra.

University—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Mr. Moto's Gable," with Peter Lorre. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Double or Nothing," with Martha Raye and Bing Crosby. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with Freddie Bartholomew. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"City Girl," with Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," featuring William Powell and Annabella. 3:44, 6:46, 9:53.

South Station Theater—
"Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Flo Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Strand—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lilly and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 8:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
"Mannequin," starring Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Music

Brown Hall—
Violin recital by William Douglas. Helen Zoe Duncan, accompanist. New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Boris Novikoff will present his Russian-American Ballet in three ballets, choreography for these by Mr. Novikoff. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30
Wagner Program
"Die Walkure"
In concert form
(In commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner)
Introduction, Siegmund's Narrative, Love Duet (Act I); Introduction, and Brünnhilde's Cry (Act II); "Ride of the Valkyries," entire closing scene, including Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Music (Act III)
Sieglinde ..... Hazel Hayes
Brünnhilde ..... Margaret Halstead
Siegmund ..... Colin O'More
Wotan ..... Raymond Lutz
Fritz Mahler, Guest Conductor

Music

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by the Malkin Trio at Fenway Court. 2.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Violin recital by the students of Gaston Elcus, assisted by Zabella Sarkesian, soprano. H. Wilfred Churchill, pianist. 4.

'Demountable Bedroom' of 3000 B. C. Completed in Facsimile for Museum

Joseph Gerte of Boston has just completed the second in his series of exact copies of ancient Egyptian furniture for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This is a facsimile of a bed-canopy of about 3000 B. C., the largest unit in the group of household furniture found in the tomb of Queen Hetep-heres, mother of King Cheops, who built the Great Pyramid. It will be displayed in the Second Egyptian Study Room of the Museum.

Measuring 8 feet 7 inches by 10 feet 3 inches, and approximately 7 feet 6 inches high, the object might be described as a demountable bedroom, or as a framework intended to carry a set of linen curtains and inclosing space for a bed, a chair, and boxes for clothing. The original consists of a series of wooden beams, columns, and roofing poles, assembled by means of copper-sheathed mortise and tenon joints, and strengthened at the corners by rawhide thong ties; and that is on exhibition in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

The wooden elements, in the beginning, were completely encased in sheet gold stamped with decorative patterns, and the inner faces of the front corner posts bore magnificent hieroglyphic inscriptions in relief, with chased details including the name and titles of King Sneferuw, father of Cheops, who presented the canopy to his queen. This framework was furnished with a set of copper hooks and staples intended for the attachment of linen curtains.

What's Going On in the Arts

Abstract Pictures Shown

It is amazing that such a large and interesting selection of abstractions can be assembled from this community as Mrs. Clara Voos Nilsson has arranged to be on view through June 6 at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway.

It is possible already for us to look with detachment upon the art-for-art's-sake school which got its foothold between the World War and the depression. Artists carried on in blissful detachment, working with their medium, absorbed in what could be done through manipulation of colors and shapes and textures, and ignoring for the time the illustrative content. Abstraction was a challenge in one way, for it placed new burdens on the artist's shoulders. He was obliged to make design novel and appealing, withdrawing more and more from everyday facts and working in a more rarefied and strange atmosphere. Many an abstract artist soon reached his limits, for he had not understood that abstraction takes a special talent and cannot be picked up and dropped at will.

The abstractions at the Boston Conservatory show range. They include pictures which still cling to the outer rim of naturalism. We can recognize flowers, chairs, faces, altered, elaborated, transmogrified so that they seem to have lost function and form, mere shadows or echoes of their original characters. And a great deal of abstraction is just that, a sort of disguise, a reduction to simpler or more eccentric terms. Once we get the feeling, abstractions seem rather simple and amusing, somewhat like provocative puzzles which are obvious when solved. But the abstract artist must gratify some aesthetic taste in addition to mystifying the onlooker.

Agnes Weinrich's kind of abstraction is the easiest to digest for there is nothing odd or willful in her method; flowers and leaves on shell forms seem to shift into bright and agreeable relations. Miss Weinrich's native good taste carries us along and we feel rather in harmony with her arrangements as they slip away from naturalism.

Carl Saxild is one of the more generous contributors. His experience in abstraction is interesting, for he seems to be carried farther and farther into the depths through his fascination for texture and his desire for experiment. While we do not always follow him eye to eye, we find his excursions into the paths of abstraction interesting and provocative. His drawings of "Clarinet Player" and "Guitar Player" are extremely sensitive and decorative and they make us feel that he has no end of possibilities in this semi-fantastic, semi-decorative type of portraiture.

Russell West is another of the more serious and more appealing painters of abstraction. His design is a sort of accretion, growing, mounting in waves, in layers of color, shadow, textural variations. Sometimes he seems lacking in economy, laying on the additions too generously. His "Cactus and Coral" is a lovely piece.

Arthur Lougee shows a series of Compositions in Color in which there is a purer abstraction, farthest removed from naturalistic resemblance or reminiscence. This is pure design, tastefully executed. D. A.

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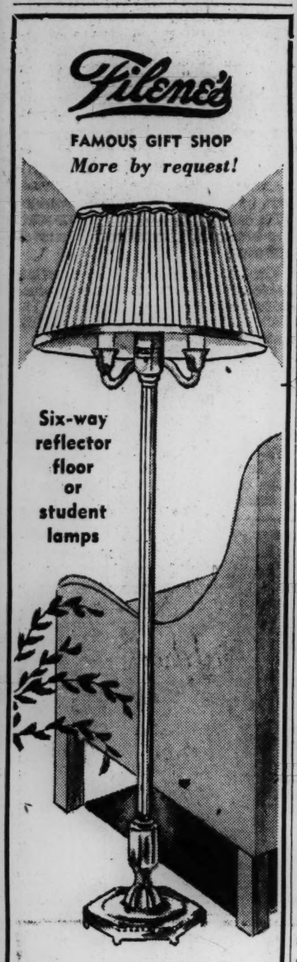

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BOSTON

Holidays

The weary Senators and Representatives are not the only ones who will put city streets behind them and head for shore or mountains over Memorial Day. Thousands of plain citizens will be taking the storm doors off summer cottages, sweeping out the winter's dust. State employees will begin their summer Saturday holidays.

Four days ahead of the rest will be Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who will leave Wednesday for the Rangeley Lake district with Mayor Thomas Burgin of Quincy. They will return to the city when the others leave, however, in order to officiate at Memorial Day exercises.

Athol News Advances

ATHOL, Mass., May 21 (*AP*)—Lincoln O'Brien, publisher of the Athol Daily News, today announced that effective Monday the street sale price of the paper would be three cents instead of two, and the weekly rate 15 instead of 12 cents. At the same time, he said the News would become a "larger and more complete" newspaper.

Radio Discussion: 'Who Is Winning in China?'

Chicago educators discuss Sino-Japanese war on round table program; all-English symphony with English conductor listed; drama holds dial-worthy spotlight.

The Week-End Radio

"If all the world were paper,
And all the sea were ink,
If all the trees were bread and cheese,
What would we have to drink?"

A "Jolly juggling" of this old English dance tune forms the last movement of Holst's Fugal Concerto for Flute, Oboe, and String Orchestra, one of the four compositions listed by Sir Adrian Boult, conducting an all-English program with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight at the new time of 9 p. m., over the NBC-Red to WNAC combination.

After the Holst item, which opens the concert, Sir Adrian has scheduled the latest work of Ralph Vaughan Williams, the Symphony in F minor, which he introduced in England and which Artur Rodzinski introduced in the United States. It is a vigorous work in modern vein with the best writing probably in the third and fourth movements.

George Butterworth's "A Shropshire Lad," a work by a composer who was a World War casualty, follows, and is based on A. E. Housman's poem of the same name. Sir Edward Elgar's, "Enigma" Variations, a set of 15 variations on an original theme, each of which is intended to convey a tonal portrait of Sir Edward's friends, concludes the concert.

* * *

Drama:
"Ecce Homo" (Behold the Man), by Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m. introduces the first radio script effort of Pare Lorentz, whose film, "The River," made movie history. "Ecce Homo will be an attempt to dramatize America's unemployment problem, and its facts are taken from the records of a six-month survey by Government researchers.

Feature:
National Barn Dance to hear the Ranch Boys, a regular vocal trio on the period, from San Francisco, during the progress of a horse back ride they are taking from Los Angeles to Chicago. NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Première:
"The Day You Were Born," news dramatization, to reveal facts and fancies that occurred on birthdays of well-known persons, source material to come from files of Hartford Times, 131-year-old newspaper. Among those to be mentioned on first period are President Roosevelt, Clark Gable and Robert Gordon Sproud of the University of California.

Sunday

Music:
"Emitte Spiritum Tuum" and "Father Abraham" by Strong Vincent High School, A Capella Choir of Erie, Penna. In Radio City Symphony hour, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.; Richard Strauss's, "Don Juan," "Burleske" and "Cecelie." Johann Strauss's "Perpetual Motion," "Waltz" from "Gypsy Baron" and "Vienna Blood," by orchestra.

Debussy's nocturne, "Fetes," Harl McDonald's "Hebraic Poem," among items conducted by Eugene Ormandy with Philadelphia Orchestra in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.; Linton Wells to be heard from Bogota.

First American radio performance of the Overture, Bacchanale Scene 1 and Scene 2 of the Paris version of Wagner's "Tannhauser," by Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow conductor, in "Everody's Music," CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; soloist and chorus.

Talented child soloist, Patricia Travers, violinist, to be heard in Finale from Bruch's Concerto in G minor, and Romance from Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor; Julius Katchen, pianist, to play Allegro Vivace from Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Drama:
"There Was a Woman," at end of first year, to present most successful program, dramatization of life of Felipa Moniz de Perestrello, wife of Christopher Columbus, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

"Let Freedom Ring," Mutual to WAAB, 5 p. m., humorous story of bibulous character who almost fails in attempt to get jailed for winter thereby obtaining free board and lodging.

Jack Benny to present his version of "Tom Sawyer," NBC-Red to WNAC, 7 p. m.

"Five Star Final," new drama period, Inter-city to WMEX, 9 p. m., to dramatize log of Coast Guard boat, "Itasca" in its attempt to guide Amelia Earhart to landing on Howland Island on her last world flight.

"Radio Newsreel," spotlight interview period, NBC-Red to WNAC, to be heard at new time of 5:30 p. m.

Talks:
University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m., to discuss "Who Is Winning in China?"

Monday

Music:
"Siegmund's Love Song" from "Die Walkure" and two ballads by Richard Crooks, tenor, in NBC-WEAF to WNAC program, 8:30 p. m.; "Bacchanale" from "Samson and Delilah," "Flight of the Bumblebee" and Finale from Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra.

Mendelssohn's Overture "Athalia," aria from Meyerbeer's "L'Africana," with Attilio Baggiore, soloist, and Mozart's Minuet in E Flat major for String Quartet, in "Pageant of Melody," Mutual to WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Features:
"Charlie McCarthy" and Edgar Bergen to hail projected arrival of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden in the United States, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.; music by 40-voice chorus; male chorus and tenor soloist.

"True or False," Mutual to WAAB quiz, 10 p. m., to match team of six Boy Scouts against six Girl Scouts.

Interview of Don Budge, top ranking tennis player of world, on "For Men Only," NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m., just previous to departure for Europe for matches.

Talks:
Mrs. August Belmont, on the activities of the Metropolitan Opera Guild in interview with Frank E. Mullen, RCA official, in Farm and Home Hour, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to discuss prison problems of Nation in National Forum, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

A. D. H.

University of Chicago

Radio Round Table at University of Chicago, Sunday Evenings

Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics; Raleigh W. Stone, Associate Professor of Industrial Relations, and William H. Spencer, Dean of the School of Business, Seated Around the Special Radiocasting Table, Padded With Billiard Felt. Regular Omni-Directional "Weight-Ball" Mike Picks Up Their Remarks, With a Spare "Salt Shaker" Mike Overhead. On May 22 Their Subject Will Be, "Who Is Winning in China?"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Sport summary	"Trio Time": vocal and	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Local sports	instrumental team	Arctic relay	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Concordia Glee Club	"Afternoon Off"	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Afternoon Off"	Baseball School	"Melody Mirror"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Network speaker	Sport commentator	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport review
6:45 Comment; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Ben Field's Orch.	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Ben Field's Orch.	Message of Israel	garten	Charioteers: quartet	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Ernie Florito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 Swing Session	"Melody Serenade"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	"Air Mail Week"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Comeback": dram-	Al Roth's Orchestra	Union of Swedish Sing-	Gypsy Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	atization	Al Roth's Orchestra	ers; chorus	Gypsy Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	National Broadcasting	"Drums"; sketch	"Classical Program"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Company's Symphony	"Drums"; sketch	"Classical Program"
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Orchestra, Sir Adrian	"Barnstormers"; variety	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	Boult, conductor	"Barnstormers"; variety	Vic Donato's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Propeller Club Dinner:	NBC Symphony Orch.	Reggie Childs's Orch.	"Operatic Gems"
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Adm. E. S. Land, talk	NBC Symphony Orch.	Reggie Childs's Orch.	"Operatic Gems"
10:30 orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Operatic Gems"
10:45 Capitol Opinions	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Glen Miller's Or-	News Service	Jack Russell's Orchestra	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:15 H. King's Orch.	chestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:30 F. Dailey's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Talk; Rep. Fish	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:45 F. Dailey's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Bresse's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Journal"	St. Paul's service	American Legion Pro-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's service	gram: music; speakers	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	Recorded program	St. Paul's service	American Legion Pro-	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	Commentator	St. Paul's service	gram: music; speakers	The Italian Hour
12:00 Comment	Southernaires: male	Francis Cronin, organ;	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	Clotilda Zappala, sop.	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30 Comment	Rollo City Symphony	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 Salt Lake Choir	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Vocalists	conductor; Viola Philo,	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soprano	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News; talk	Marie Sokol, soprano;	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Whistler and His Dog	Marie Sokol, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Linton	Richard Wagner's 126th	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	Wells, speaking from	Birthday Program:	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Economic Co-op-	Bogota, Colombia; Mil-	"Die Meistersinger,"	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 eration	ton Cross; orchestra	from Leipzig	Gotham String Quartet	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	To Be Announced	Maritime Day Celebra-	New Poetry Hour	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15 phony Orchestra;	To Be Announced	tion: guest speakers;	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30 Howard Barlow,	Smiling Ed McConnell	music	Harold Stokes' Orch.	"Ruddigore," Act 2
3:45 conductor	William Primrose	Maritime Day	Network program	"Ruddigore," Act 2
4:00 Texas Rangers	National Vespers	Romance Melodies: or-	Benay Venuta; Leo	Stock Exchange Glee
4:15 Texas Rangers	National Vespers	chestra; vocalists	Freudberg's Orchestra;	Club
4:30 Texas Raggers	News; music	"The World Is Yours":	Sylvia Clyde, soprano	Elmer and Axel, comedy
4:45 Texas Rangers	Rollini Trio	drama	L. Warren, baritone	Frank Simone's Orch.
5:00 Piano festival	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:15 Piano festival	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Rollini Trio	"Radio Newsreel"	"Let Freedom Ring";	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	drama	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.;
6:15 Bellack's Orch.	"Musical Camera"	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	soloist; trio
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	Grenadier Guards Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45 manac	Grenadier Guards Band	Colonel Stoopnagle	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program
7:00 "Joan and Ker-	Popular Classics, H. Leo-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 mit"; sketch	pold Spitalny, director.	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	"Hollywood Whispers"	Commentator
7:45 edy; orchestra	Feg Murray; guests	informal interview	Brown Sisters, Trio	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Methodist talks	"Spy at Large"; drama	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum: speakers	Joan Stuart, songs
8:15 Methodist talks	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum: speakers	Melodic Tunes
8:30 "The World Dances'	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; Dorothy	Charioteers: quartet	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 "The World Dances'	"Songs We Remember"	Lamour; May Robson	"News Testers"	Movie Stardust
9:00 Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power, Gail Pat-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Sunday Night Supper	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Hour: symphony	rick, sketch	Round: soloists; orch.	Dance	"Five Star Final"
9:30 orch.; Patricia	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Annina Katzmann
9:45 Travis, violinist	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Fashion parade
10:00 "Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Station"; sketch	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 Evening Serenade	"Cheerio"; talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 Commentator	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News Service	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	News commentator
11:15 D. Ellington's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror" with	"Day's End"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Harry Pryce's Orch.	Skeets Tolbert's Orch.

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: solo-	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	Rhyming Minstrel	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Cowboy songs	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Pinky Hunter, violin	Cowboy songs
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Commentator	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Talk, the Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Musical program
1:45 Valiant Lady: sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winter, songs
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Symphonic Drama
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Adventure in Reading"	"Musical Roundup"	"Between Bookends"	Symphonic Drama
2:30 WEEI News	U. S. Navy Band	Variations	Sports reports	Symphonic Drama
2:45 "Three Consoles"	U. S. Navy Band	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sports reports	Symphonic Drama
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs Chicago	Old-Time Melodies
3:15 Community Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game, with	Sport reports
3:30 Kate Smith Speaks	WHK Revue: music;	"Vic and Sade"	Fred Hoey	Paul Joyce, songs
3:45 C. Hector's music	vocalists	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	baseball game, with	Sport reports
4:15 Texas Rangers	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Fred Hoey	"Song Styles"
4:30 Economics, talk	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	"Romance Time"
4:45 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family: drama	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Bookie Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sport reports	Vin Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Harvard program	Talk, Lieutenant Gov-	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	ernor Kelly	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Shandor's Gypsies
7:45 chestra; comedy	Popular music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Pianoleers
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"If I Had the Chance";	Burns and Allen; Jan	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	interviews	Garbers' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Commentator
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	Charioteers: quartet	Vocalist; piano
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Theater: "The Let-	"Now and Then"; or-	"Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:15 ter"; with Merle	chestra; vocalists	"Music for Moderns"	Johnson Family	Evening Concert
9:30 Oberon and	Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers":	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
9:45 players	Paul Martin's Music	talk; music	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 Comment; music	Forum; talk, Attorney	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Song Shop"	General Cummings	Steeden's Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Pageant of Melody	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:15 Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Earl Meyer's Orchestra
11:30 Dick Gasparre's Or-	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Sprigg's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Sprigg's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 23

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Rugs

Cleaned and repaired—or stored for summer. All rugs insured while in our possession.

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It's Time to Store FURS

Our many years of experience in the expert handling of furs qualifies us to give you the best cold storage service.

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SHOES in Every Language
(including the Scandinavian)

Above you see Norway, Spain, and Ancient Rome represented. But the designs for men's Summer sport shoes include an even greater league of nations. They're Tyrolean, Mexican, Hawaiian, American Indian, and Jugoslavian, too.

Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor carry news of these shoes for all active sports and vacation wear

Night Lights—The strange habits of traffic lights in early morning hours have puzzled us on various occasions. But the kind of thing that may result from them is shown in a story that just reached us from Landsdowne, Pa.

Our correspondent says that an automobile drew up at the traffic light on familiar Route 1 in the middle of that town, at 1 a. m. the other night. The light was red.

The driver slumped down in his seat, and after a half hour of immobility drew the attention of passing motorists and a restaurant employee across the street.

Landsdowne firemen, policemen, and an ambulance driver were summoned for the apparent emergency.

Amid screeching sirens the motorist sat up, stretched and yawned:

"I must have gone to sleep waiting for the light to change!" he explained, his face turning the color of the signal light. The signal, it was explained, is kept red from midnight on, to caution drivers.

* * *

Yodeling for Dentists—The sound of yodeling brings the thought of open mouths—and the thought of open mouths can without too much difficulty be associated with dentists. Whether the management of radio station WORL indulged in this line of concatenation, the fact remains that Georgia Mae, the Yodeling Cowgirl—of the Good Deeds Club of the Air—is now featured on a dental program, we are informed by a close listener.

* * *

One Cab Missing—It must have been a surprise for the driver of one shiny Boston taxicab, who had double-parked his vehicle while he sought a fare in an apartment house, to find the fare but lose the conveyance, the other day.

A newspaper woman with the courage of her convictions was at the root of his difficulty. In a hurry to get back to her office and compose something striking in the way of prose, she jumped into her automobile and found cars to the front of her, cars behind her—and now a gay-colored taxi jauntily alongside of her.

Out she bounced, slightly irked, and into the driver's seat of the taxi. Passing pedestrians stopped aghast as they saw this un-uniformed female citizen in the process of parking a full-fledged yellow cab a few yards down the street.

P. S.—She reports that taxis drive just like any normal car!

* * *

Tried It on Dog—To make sure of the fadeless nature of a dye, try it on an all-weather dog—is the advice of a correspondent now in Tela, Honduras. Her native cook, it appears, who takes care of the inconvenience of the rainy season by coming to work in a bathing suit, wanted to dye a dress for use on sunny days. But far be it from her to take chances on its fading!

So she corralled a little white dog and converted him to a nice pink shade, reminiscent of Easter rabbits; and then shooed him forth to brave the elements. Fortunately for her plans—but perhaps unfortunately for the reputation of the pup among his peers—the color stood fast.

* * *

Interracial Note—A prominent citizen of Jewish extraction called recently, he tells us, at a State prison to visit a Chinese friend—an Oxford graduate whose somewhat carefree handling of financial matters had landed him in temporary difficulties.

The sergeant acting as host for the occasion met him in the best official manner:

"Name, please?

"Whom do you wish to see?

"Are you a relative?"

* * *

Pictured Talking—Not talking pictures but "pictured talking" is being used by Prof. Carleton A. Wheeler of Tufts College in a new system of teaching French and Spanish. With elaborate apparatus he records suitable portions of short-wave programs broadcast from foreign countries, and then while playing these records to his class, he throws printed words, corresponding to what is being said through the phonograph, on a screen.

In this way the students are attacked on two fronts simultaneously—through hearing and seeing the foreign words properly pronounced and written. Later, when the words are familiar, the sound only is reproduced for further practice.

Students can talk back to themselves too. They record their own voices when speaking in a foreign language, and then play back the records, noting their own errors.

Professor Wheeler is so taken with the idea of recording, that of late he has been sending personal messages to frends by mailing records instead of letters. To make the idea strictly businesslike he makes a duplicate recording each time to keep in his own files.

Short-Wave Programs

Monday, May 23

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box." W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

Berlin—4 p. m.—"Music and Poetry." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Guatemala—6 p. m.—Concert to the United States. TGWA, 19.7 m., 15.17 meg.

Prague—7:55 p. m.—Variety Program, OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.84 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7 m., 15.23 meg.

Moscow—8 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—"Sails and Sailors": Lecture series. W1XAL, 49.8 m., 6.04 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—"Prof. Hercules Goes Shopping"; Folk Music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Haunting Harmonies"; two pianos; news; BBC Empire Orchestra. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Modern classical recordings, TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

London—10:30 p. m.—Music Hall: Variety. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Berlin—10:45 p. m.—"In Memory of Karl Schurz." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
TOMORROW 8:30
Pension Fund Concert
WAGNER'S
"DIE WALKURE"
Sieglinde.....Hazel Hayes
Brunnhilde....Margaret Halstead
Siegmund.....Colin O'More
Wotan.....Raymond Lutz
FRITZ MAHLER, Guest Conductor
MONDAY 8:30
HARVARD NIGHT

KEITH MEMORIAL
Now on Stage
Benny Goodman
In Person
and his ORCHESTRA
On the Screen:
"Good Bye Broadway"
Alice Brady—Chas. Winninger

SHUBERT Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today
America's Smash Hit!
ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE
PINS AND NEEDLES
WED. AND SAT. MATINEE 55c to $1.65
EVGS.—55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

STEINERT HALL, 162 Boylston St.
MONDAY EVENING AT 8:15
MADRIGAL SINGERS
EARL WEIDNER, conducting
WPA Federal Music Project
25c 25c

SOUTH STATION
Latest MARCH OF TIME!
RACKETEERS vs HOUSEWIVES
GOLF CHAMPS • FANCY DIVING • DONALD DUCK'S OSTRICH • HOLLAND TRAVEL • OUR GANG

Breakfast Lost but Story Won By Scribe in Shift of Tires

The State trooper, siren screaming and motorcycle wide open, disappeared round the bend. Close after him into the distance followed the public official—and the reporter's breakfast.

It's a long story, but it seems the press had been invited to a breakfast conference at a New England eating house famous for its food. With thoughts of hot griddle cakes and sausages, cinnamon buns and doughnuts, the scribe had joined the official's escorted procession.

Everything was fine. Everything was just as a newspaperman's life is portrayed in the movies. There was noise, speed, excitement—and then in the midst of it all, the reporter had a blowout.

Now a blowout is all right sometimes, but not this time. Orders were to stick to the official. One could never tell when he might say something that would make page one of every paper in the country.

But by the time the reporter's car had been brought to a lopsided halt at the side of the road, his source of news, his rival reporters, and his breakfast were out of sight, and he realized that his job might also be out of sight if he returned to the office without a story.

Now it's a relatively simple task to change a tire. It can be done in 10 minutes. But it wasn't.

First of all, just as soon as the tire was lifted off the ground, it thumped down again, the jack having slipped.

Up went the car again. And down it came again, this time rolling off the jack.

Away tore the reporter, to find a couple of logs to brace the wheels. He found himself ankle-deep in water in a marsh.

By this time, he wasn't sure that he cared about his story, his breakfast, or even his car. He did finally get the tire changed; not, however, before the rumble seat was ripped by the old shoe being thrown in, and a practically new glove was lost.

As he drove down the road in search of the official, he wondered if there were any good salesman's positions open.

P. S. He did get the story.

Detectives Heard in Dolan Case

Sensational testimony in the so-called Dolan case yesterday that two men answering to the names of Dolan and Dinsmore carried on alleged conversations in a room in the Hotel Statler in which they agreed 12 to 17 jurors had been "fixed," was supported almost word for word by testimony of a second private investigator attached to the District Attorney's office who was called to the stand just before the close of the afternoon session.

The witness, Daniel J. Haley, a private detective, corroborated testimony given by Alfred A. Bligh that individually and together they recorded conversations taking place in a room registered to former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, now on trial with former Representative Robert Dinsmore, J. Walter Quinn and Harold Simpson for contempt of court resulting from charges of jury tampering.

Mr. Haley supported Mr. Bligh's testimony that the man answering to the name of Dolan complained that "this work" was costing him $16,000 "and he hadn't got anything yet."

The conservations reported took place, according to the witness, on the eve of the trial, set for April 18, of Mr. Dolan, Mr. Quinn, and Edward J. Supple on indictments charging a conspiracy to steal from the city of Boston while Mr. Dolan was City Treasurer.

Under cross-examination by Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Dolan, Mr. Bligh heatedly denied that he had sent an emissary to Mr. Callahan's office within the past two weeks with an offer to sell any of his notes or testify any way Mr. Callahan requested.

A short time before, counsel for Mr. Dolan asked Judge Frederick W. Fosdick for time to investigate Mr. Bligh, saying he had never seen or heard of him before he took the stand.

Italian Liners To Call at Cannes

Cannes, on the French Riviera, is to become a port of call for Italian liners in June, in place of the present schedule to Villefranche, according to Harold J. Feistel, manager of the Boston office of the line. Research disclosed that the majority of pleasure travelers to the Riviera were destined to Cannes, which prompted the change in schedule, said Mr. Feistel.

YD to Dedicate Bronze Plaque To War Leader

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21 (AP)—Election of officers this morning, a street parade this afternoon, and an all-star show in a downtown theater will wind up the YD convention here.

Tomorrow a bronze plaque in memory of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, war commander of the YD, will be dedicated in the Hall of Flags at the State House.

A close contest is forecast in the election of a National Commander, with Edgar F. Miller, Vice-President for Connecticut, and Clyde O. Elliott, Vice-President for Massachusetts, as the candidates.

There were 5,500 delegates registered at headquarters last night, virtually all who were expected.

During the parade today, an air show is scheduled over the city. Seven bombing, scout, and land planes from the U. S. Naval Air Base at Squantum, Mass., will be augmented by three observation planes of the Massachusetts National Guard, from East Boston, and three from the Connecticut National Guard at Hartford.

There were only about 50 delegates present when the business meeting was called yesterday, and a group from Worcester sponsored a resolution that men who did not go overseas with the Division should be allowed to join.

Word quickly spread that a vote was to be taken, and the motion was killed, amid shouts of "no backsliders."

About 1,000 veterans and their partners attended a military ball last night in the Rhode Island State Armory, which was marked by exhibition drills by the Salem Scottish Drum Corps and the Junior Drum Corps of Boston Y. D., New England champions.

Bay State Hotel Men Hope for Big Influx From New York Fair

With the New York World's Fair in 1939 expected to draw millions of visitors to the Northeastern States, the Massachusetts Hotel Association is laying plans to make as many as possible of these visitors come a little farther East and include at least a few days in the Bay State.

Prophetic of the influx of business which they hope will result, will be the burst of pre-season activity at the New Ocean House at Swampscott, on Monday, when its managing director, Clement Kennedy, will act as host to the hosts of Massachusetts—the members of the association.

D. B. Stanbro, manager of the Hotel Statler in Boston and president of the association, will preside at this World's Fair meeting, and R. C. Maddux of the New England Council staff, will tell the hotel men what other industries are doing to "cash in" on the possibilities presented by the New York Fair. An official of the fair's executive staff is also expected to speak.

A special committee to centralize all World's Fair activities and crystallize proposals as to promotion, is to be named at the meeting which will begin immediately after a 12:30 luncheon.

CROSS

(Continued from Page 9)

were members of a "powerful, ruthless and corrupt group" in connection with an investigation of municipal affairs and lobbying in the state legislature.

The lobbying angle caused Gov. Wilbur L. Cross to announce at the State Capitol in Hartford late yesterday that he had requested the resignations of three legislators from their appointive offices. The three were not among those facing conspiracy charges.

They were State Senators Joseph H. Lawlor, president pro tempore of the Upper House and State Athletic Commissioner; Matthew A. Daly of New Haven, former State WPA Administrator and a New Haven County Commissioner and Representative John D. Thoms of Waterbury, Statute Revision Commissioner and House Democratic floor leader in 1937.

The Governor, in announcing his request for the resignations of the trio pointed out he was "reluctant" to prejudice the guilt of those accused, but "I feel it incumbent on me . . . to take such steps as are within my power to dispel any uncertainties that may exist concerning the status of State and County appointive officials named in the report."

Governor Cross has no authority to remove Lieut. Governor Hayes, the fourth state official involved in the Watrebury charges, and he did not include the latter in his statement.

Kelly Files Suit Against Williams

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly today filed suit for $50,000, charging libel and slander, against Dr. David L. Williams, former Commissioner of Mental Diseases

In filing, Samuel H. Green, counsel for Lieutenant Governor Kelly, contended that in Dr. Williams's allegation that he was the victim of an attack at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, the former Commissioner acted as the result of a "political plot" and served as a "political tool" in order to retain his $10,000-a-year job as Commissioner or to obtain another job.

Counsel sfated that the Lieutenant Governor in the event he obtained a verdict, proposed to turn the amount awarded him over to some public charity.

Chapel Dedication Planned

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 21 (AP)—Mount Holyoke College's $250,000 Abbey Memorial Chapel will be dedicated Sunday, May 29, at a service at which Mrs. Emily Frances Abbey Gill of Springfield, its donor, will present the keys to President Roswell Gray Ham. Mrs. Gill gave the college $250,000 for construction and $100,000 for maintenance, in memory of her husband, Charles Clinton Abbey.

Luxury Air Liner to Visit Boston

United Air Lines

Interior of a "Skylounge Mainliner," to Be Open for Inspection at East Boston Airport

In an "off the line"exhibition trip to a number of eastern cities, one of the luxury "Skylounge Mainliner" planes of United Air Lines, transcontinental operator, will visit Boston Sunday, Emmons J. Whitcomb, Local District Traffic Manager, announced today. The air liner, capable of a speed of 205 miles an hour, will arrive at East Boston during the morning, remaining on exhibition at the treminal building until after 5 p. m.

High Lights of Week in the Legislature

The Republican victory in forcing through a $71,715,118 State budget and a bill distributing from the highway fund $8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes constituted the major feature of the past legislative week on Beacon Hill.

Having previously stopped a $76,055,056 budget program favored by a Democratic-Republican coalition, the G. O. P. majority proceeded, within one week, to enact the new budget program. In addition the Legislature incurred the displeasure of anti-gambling groups by voting against initiative petitions for repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing.

Two bills providing for development of the Port of Boston were advanced in the House of Representatives. The week's action is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill reducing from 4½ to 4 per cent the interest on unpaid local taxes.

Significance: Two years ago the interest rate was dropped from 6 to 4½ per cent on the theory that hard-pressed home owners needed relief from penalty interest.

Action: Signed legislation prohibiting the use of the words "State," "Commonwealth" or "United States" in the titles of insurance companies.

Significance: This legislation was sponsored by the special commission which investigated the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company. It was contended such words in a title give the impression that the company is connected with the State or nation officially. This bill was practically the sole result of the investigation.

Action: Signed a bill providing for an investigation by the State Department of Conservation of the property claims of the Pacasset Branch of the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians.

Significance: Descendants of this tribe which previously owned the land on which Fall River now stands are asked for a 100-acre reservation on which to establish homes. The descendants claim the city took their last remnant of land 20 years ago ostensibly for "water supply purposes," without compensating the tribe.

The House

Action: Voted against two initiative petitions calling for repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing.

Significance: The issue may be placed before the voters on a statewide referendum at the November election by the filing of 5,000 additional signatures. Gambling opponents are calling upon the New England Anti-Gambling Association to carry the fight to the referendum stage.

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation increasing from five to seven the membership on the Boston Port Authority and increased its annual appropriation from $40,000 to $100,000.

Significance: Under the bill the Authority will have greater powers to publicize the Port and carry on campaigns for its improvement.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the Senate, authorizing life insurance companies to invest in low rent housing projects.

Significance: The opponents contend the legislation would endanger the investments of the policy holders because low-rent housing was a gamble.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing Boston to borrow $300,000 outside the debt limit with which to construct an automobile underpass at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Significance: A Federal grant of $530,000 has already been promised for the project, which will eliminate a traffic bottleneck.

Action: Gave initial approval to a bill providing for a graduated scale of required assistance to be given to children of aged parents receiving old-age assistance. This legislation was substituted for a bill completely exempting these children from contributing to their parents' support.

Significance: The graduated scale bill is a compromise between those groups desiring complete exemption and those opposed to any exemption. Under the graduated scale single persons earning $1,300 or less would be completely exempt, would pay an increasing amount on larger earnings. The complete exemption would be gradually higher for married persons with children of their own. The highest exemption would be on a married person earning $1,400 or more and having four or more dependents.

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Action: Accepted an adverse report on Legislation to revise the civil service laws to provide for better examinations and widening the scope of civil service.

Significance: The changes were proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. The proposals were referred to the next annual legislative session, inasmuch as the present session time is growing short.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be enacted, with the House, the $71,715,118 State budget submitted by the House Ways and Means Committee after the Governor had refused to recommend a new budget when the Senate killed the $76,000,000 program. Also approved the proposal to distribute to the Cities and Towns $8,000,000 for highway purposes.

Significance: The budget is practically the same as that submitted by the Governor originally, minus reserves recommended by him. The $8,000,000 distribution plan, if signed by the Governor, will prevent the latter from diverting $8,000,000 of gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highway construction.

Action: Accepted with the House, adverse reports on bills to revise the Metropolitan District Commission to make the chairman actual as well as nominal head of the department, to transfer the duties of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission to the M. D. C. and to require a referendum of Metropolitan district voters on all future M. D. C.

Significance: Because prorogation is imminent, the House and Senate paid scant attention to these proposals made by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxaiton and Public Expenditures.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill requiring the posting of correct price signs on each gasoline pump in stations.

Significance: The legislation was demanded to eliminate the practice of attracting customers by low price signs and then charging higher prices.

Harbor Maritime Day Parade To Include Craft of All Types

Week-End Sailings

Merchant ships in active service will contribute liberally to the Boston observances of National Maritime Day—and the opening of National Foreign Trade Week—with a marine parade of eight deep-water passenger liners and 29 other craft of all types and sizes, over the week end.

In addition, the marine parade planned by harbor craft, Government boats and steamers to illustrate the various types of ocean vehicles for Maritime Day, will be a parade within a parade, taking place at 12:30, noon, in between the movements of the big passenger liners.

First of the "regular" marine parade to arrive was the Lady Hawkins of Canadian National Steamships, in today from Halifax to pick up nearly 100 passengers for Bermuda and the British West Indies. The Anchor Liner Tuscania is due Sunday from Glasgow and Dublin with passengers and cargo.

Five big liners are due Sunday, the Scythia of the Cunard White Star, coming in from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock; the United States Lines steamer, American Shipper, from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast; the Italian Liner Saturnia from New York, to embark passengers for Mediterranean ports; Cunard White Star's Samaria and Lancastria, both of the latter to embark passengers, the Samaria for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool, and the Lancastria for a cruise to Plymouth, Ostend, Brunsbuttel, Copenhagen, Memel and Helsingfors. Monday, the Lady Drake of Canadian National Steamships, is due from a cruise in the British West Indies and Bermuda.

The special Maritime Day parade will move up the harbor to the Navy Yard, and will include police boats, vessels in the service of the Army Engineers' and the Quartermasters' Department, naval tugs, Coast Guard boats, Lighthouse tenders, City of Boston institution boats, merchant craft and the fishing schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud, international fisherman's racer.

Ships, piers, and yachts will be decorated for the day's observances. Fire Boats will display their water guns, pumping tons of water high into the air from all hoses.

Races start at 2 p. m. between merchant life boats, Sea Scouts, Coast Guard crews, police, firemen, tugboat crews, and fishermen. Band concerts and exercises at Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base add to the first pageant of its kind to be presented on the Boston waterfront.

Maritime Day marks the departure from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the steamer Savannah for England, the first steam-propelled craft to make a trans-Atlantic crossing.

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PROTECT GARDENS and LAWNS

Economical, distinctly practical fences that beautify your grounds and give enduring protection. Keep children and animals from running through lawns, shrubbery, etc. Natural Cedar Fences for all purposes 20 cents per lineal ft. and up. Rustic work a specialty. Write or phone (Walpole 79) for folder and price list, or drive out to see our display. WALPOLE WOODWORKERS, Dept. 21, 767 East St., Walpole, Mass

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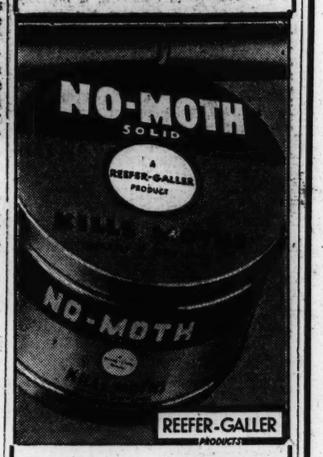

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Please send me further information on your guaranteed dependable oil heating for my home.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

Chapman Holds Third Place in A. L. Batting—Harvard to Try Out Yellow Ball

Bees Are Protected By Work of Cooney and Reis

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the opinion of Manager Casey Stengel, the Bees have the most versatile pair of utility players in major league baseball. He points to Bobby Reis and Johnny Cooney, who do everything except check the baggage and sweep the clubhouse.

"I'll put Bob and John up against any other utility players in the game," Stengel said recently. "They give us protection in every spot except behind the plate, and we don't need it there with Lopez and Mueller around.

Practice Pitcher

"Look at Reis," continued Casey, pointing to the mound. "He's even a valuable man for his batting practice pitching alone, but that's only the beginning. He joined the Dodgers a few years ago as a third baseman. After watching him for a while, we sent him out to the American Association as an outfielder. He was a fair ball player in both places.

"One day I needed a pitcher, so I put in Bobby. Did he make the grade? Well, in his first half dozen relief jobs he didn't allow an earned run for something like 18 innings. That's good enough for me."

Last season Reis played a star utility role for Bill McKechnie. Appearing in 42 games, Bob played left field, center field, first base, pitched and was pinch hitter and pinch runner. He finished with a batting average of .247. Along with filling every emergency, he beat the Giants in one game pinch hitting.

Reis Leading Hitter

So far this season the former Dodger has played left field in two games, pitched one hitless inning of another and walked in one pinch-hitting attempt. His .571 batting figure leads the Bees.

"Now take Cooney," Stengel went on. "John gives me protection at three different places. I can use him at any one of the outfield berths and know that our defense, if anything, is strengthened. I could put him on first base, where he is almost as handy with the mit as Elbie Fletcher. I could use him in the box, as a relief pitcher.

"John at one time was a pretty good pitcher. He can throw a fork ball that acts like Carl Hubbell's screw ball. Although we have first class pitching, I wouldn't hesitate to send in Cooney if we needed him.

"Our best hitters right now are Cooney and Reis. Look at the averages I might put Johnny in regularly and know that he'd do a better job than the man there now. But I'd rather not. He isn't a young fellow any longer. I can't count on him for the future. He's more valuable in utility roles."

To keep a more accurate account of Cooney's record this season, he has made four appearances at first base, nine in left field, one in right field and two as pinch runner. Stengel, in several games, has started with Max West and finished up with Cooney, whose arrival strengthens the club's defense beyond third base.

* * *

Tomorrow, Boston gets its first look at the Chicago Cubs in the opener of a two-game series. The Bruins are expected to give the Giants a run for their money. However, at this stage of the young race sentiment leans heavily toward the Polo Grounds, where pitchers are more consistent than they are at Wrigley Field.

* * *

There is a feeling that the Cubs could make the race more interesting if Dizzy Dean throws off his difficulty and starts pitching every fourth day. This is one part of the Chicago situation that is certain. "Old Diz" could carry his new team mates some distance.

* * *

At the Polo Grounds the other day, Manager Charley Grimm shook up his Chicago lineup. The result was two straight triumphs over the Giants. The move saw the benching of Tony Lazzeri, the one-time Yankee, who created a sensation while he was in the Cub infield.

* * *

Playing center field for Grimm is Carl Reynold, who once toured the Fenway Park pasture for the Red Sox. Carl re-entered the big league picture by way of the American Association.

* * *

After another single game on Monday, the Cubs leave town to give the Cincinnati Reds a chance. The Reds stay here for three days.

Joe Medwick And Joe Di Maggio Are Leading Batsmen

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The pitchers have made absolutely no headway about the Medwick - Di Maggio situation. The Medwick man, Ducky, of the Cardinals, joined the Yanks' Joe Di Maggio at the top of the big league batting list this week, and the major-league hurlers are still looking for their weaknesses—if any.

While Cookie Lavagetto of the Dodgers slid out of the National League lead, Medwick collected eight hits in 20 chances during the seven-day stretch ending with yesterday's games, and took over the No. 1 spot with an average of .403. At the same time, Di Mag hit at a .500-clip for the week to boost his average to .431 for a 20-point margin over his nearest rival, Hal Trosky of Cleveland, in the American League race.

Biggest advances of the week were made by Buck McCormick, the Cincinnati Reds' rookie, who climbed 30 points to .374 for third place in the National League, and Ben Chapman of the Red Sox, who skyrocketed 39 points to .388 for third place in the junior circuit.

Other newcomers in the leading 10 in each league were Morrie Arnovich, the Phillies' sophomore, sixth in the National League with .355, and Ernie Lombardi of the Reds, seventh with .354, and, in the American loop, Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, seventh with .361, and Hank Steinbacher of the White Sox, ninth with .351.

The first 10 in each league:

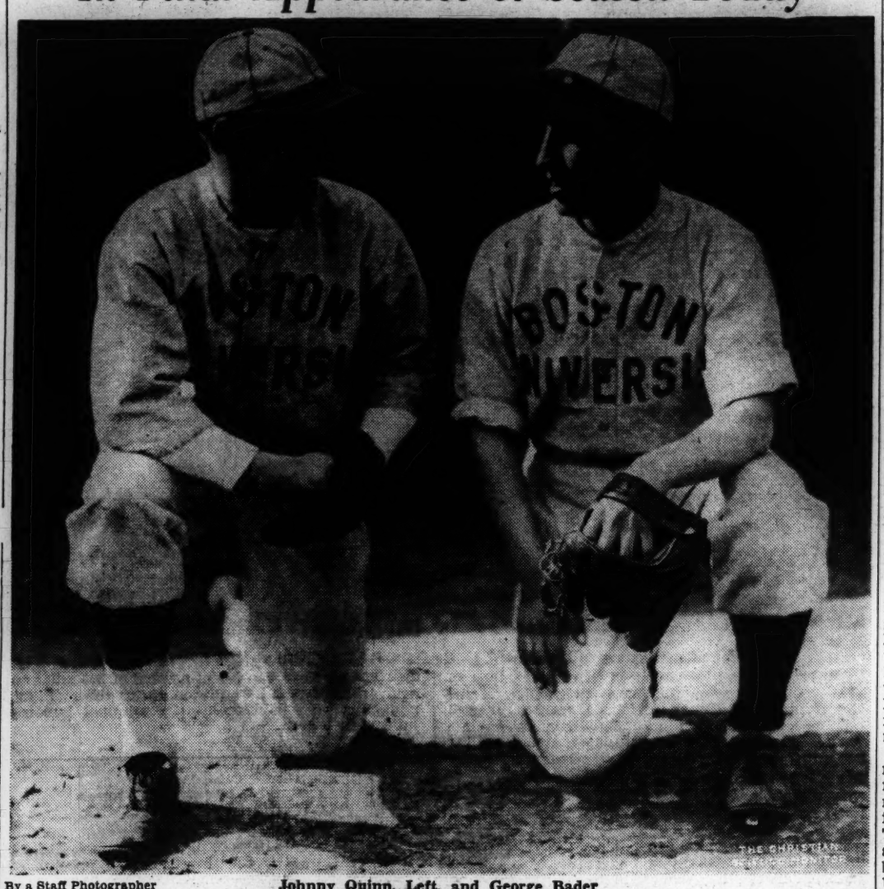
National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, St. Louis	18	72	12	29	.403
Lavagetto, Bklyn	20	70	13	28	.400
McCormick, Cinn	28	123	19	46	.374
L. Waner, Pittsburgh	24	100	13	36	.360
Slaughter, St. Louis	26	109	21	39	.358
Arnovich, Phila	21	76	7	27	.355
Lombardi, Cinn	20	65	6	23	.354
Leiber, New York	24	91	16	33	.352
Moore, New York	26	114	18	40	.351
Lazzeri, Chicago	23	74	18	26	.351

American League

Di Maggio, N. Y.	13	51	13	22	.431
Trosky, Cleveland	27	90	26	37	.411
Chapman, Boston	22	80	10	31	.388
Hayes, Phila	20	54	7	20	.370
Averill, Cleveland	28	104	27	38	.365
Cronin, Boston	24	80	23	29	.363
Foxx, Boston	26	97	25	35	.361
Travis, Washington	31	118	19	42	.356
Steinbacher, Chicago	19	74	9	26	.351
Myer, Washington	25	70	15	24	.343

In Final Appearance of Season Today



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Quinn, Left, and George Bader

Boston University Plays Its Final Baseball Game of 1938 Today. Quinn Is the Second Baseman and Bader Usually Plays Shortstop. It Is Bader's Last Year for the Terriers

Rigger, Unknown to Most, Plays Vital Part of Crew

It might be said that a crew is as strong only as its rigger. That is stretching the imagination a little, but the importance of the rigger still rates whether the crew be good or bad.

Perhaps there are some who do not know who and what riggers are. To begin with they are human beings and not some part of the riggin'. The duties of the rigger vary according to his knowledge and usually increase with experience.

Under some coaches the duties are more arduous than under others. A few coaches are expert riggers themselves which relieves the pressure on the rigger somewhat. When coaches are not good riggers and the oarsmen and coach are fussy and finicky, the rigger is not to be envied.

Along with caring for the delicate shells and oars, he is the man who fits the boat to the men after the coach picks the men. Each oarsman requires adjustments both inboard and outboard. He may want the seat slide different, the oarlock lowered or raised and many other fancies changed. Rigger must be inventive as well, for some of the fancies.

The importance of the rigger duties may be seen in the culmination of a year of work which is nullified in the final objective race when an oarlock or some other mechanical fitting snaps and the oarsman, trained to perfection, is rendered helpless. The labors of preparation are wasted because of a mechanical fault.

Over at Harvard Edgar Dennison has served in the capacity of rigger for more than 15 years and during that long stretch, under several coaching regimes, he has yet to have a major accident in the boat rigging. From the moment the regatta referee megaphones "Row," until the race is over, Edgar cannot rest easy.

Down at New London, where the annual four-mile race with Yale climaxes the season, Dennison awaits the result at Red Top, the Harvard Camp. When the race is upstream, he can see the finish, which is opposite the camp, and if downstream, he must await word.

First, he is anxious to know who won, and if it be Yale, the next thing he must await is what happened to Harvard? With no little concern he wonders during, after, and until he knows, whether there was anything went amiss with the rigging. Needless to say he goes over every inch of the shell before every workout and every race with microscopical inspection.

There is no room for the slightest trace of carelessness by a rigger.

W. M.

Terrier Baseball and Track Teams Close Seasons Today

The spring sport season comes to a close for Boston University athletes this afternoon as the baseball and track teams completed their respective schedules away from home.

Coach Mel Collard of the Terrier nine took his team to Middletown, Conn., for the final game of the season against Wesleyan, while the track squad competed in the New England Intercollegiates at Brown Field, Providence.

B. U.'s baseball season is termed as "fair" by Coach Collard. Up until yesterday's game with Rhode Island State the Terriers had an even split of seven victories and seven defeats.

Spring Trip Cancelled

Prior to the opening of the local diamond season the B. U. nine was scheduled to go on a southern trip where five games were to be contested. But this journey was cancelled and left the Terriers far behind the form they were at the same time last year which saw them win 10 out of their 18 scheduled games, two of these triumphs coming at the expense of Harvard.

Collard's nine opened here with Harvard and lost a loosely played game, 6 to 4. The Crimson players had had the advantage of a spring trip and were in better shape than B. U. Bob Leahy, who defeated Harvard twice last year, pitched excellent ball, but did not receive defensive or offensive support from his mates.

On their first road trip the Terriers downed a good Springfield nine at Springfield, 6 to 2, only to return home and receive a trouncing from powerful Fordham, 14 to 0. Then came four successive triumphs, against Vermont, which had had the benefit of a southern trip, 5 to 3; U. S. Coast Guard, 14 to 7; Harvard, 13 to 6; and Williams, 4 to 2. The Harvard game was one of B. U.'s outstanding victories as Leahy came through for his third triumph in four games over the Cambridge nine.

Lost Four Out of Five

Whether these victories made the B. U. nine a bit over confident was never determined, but they tasted defeat four times during the next five starts. Boston College pounded out a 9-to-5 triumph and then the Terriers rallied to edge Clark, 14 to 11. Colby romped at Waterville, Maine, to the tune 6 to 1; the Eagles scored their second-straight victory, 2 to 1, despite the fact Lefty Bob De Guglielmo pitched a two-hit ball game, and Rhode Island State turned the Maroon and White back at Nickerson Field, 6 to 3.

Collard's team made a good start on the comeback road against New Hampshire at Durham when they held a 4-to-0 lead at the end of the second inning only to have the remainder of the game rained out. But evidently the victory tide was flowing their way for Amherst was defeated, 4 to 3, the following day. Then Tufts took them on at Medford and administered a 7-to-5 defeat.

B. U. will lose six veterans by graduation this June. Capt. Bob Gibson, Al Holgerson, De Guglielmo, George Bader, Hal Glaser and Chubby Chandler will not return. Gibson has been the leading batter all season with an average of .405. It will be quite a task for Collard to fill this boy's position in left field as well as at the bat in 1939. De Guglielmo had one of his best years during the recent campaign. Holgerson has done an excellent piece of work behind the plate. Bader and Chandler, second and third base, respectively, have been brilliant defensively all season. It is going to be a big problem to fill these positions, esspecially when the B. U. freshman team has not come up to standard.

Walker and Leahy Back

Johnny Walker, alternate catcher and captain-elect of the football team, will be back to fill in, however, for Holgerson. Bob Leahy should reach the peak in his college career next season.

The track team will finish one of its most successful seasons in years this afternoon at Providence. Led by Capt. Doug Raymond, the Terrier cindermen have competed in four meets and have finished first in all but one. They defeated Massachusetts State, 76 to 59, Middlebury, 72 1-6 to 62 5-6, and won for the first time in history the Eastern Conference meet at Worcester. Their only loss to date came in a triangular meet with Tufts and M. I. T. when they finished third, M. I. T. capturing the honors.

Raymond has been the outstanding member of the team picking up valuable points for his mates in several of the running events.

Chess

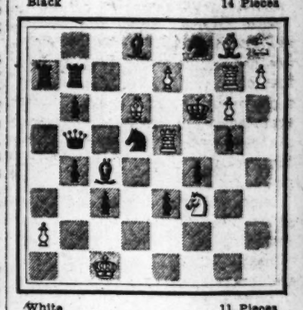
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 21, 1938

Problem No. 2037

By A. J. Fink

Black 14 Pieces



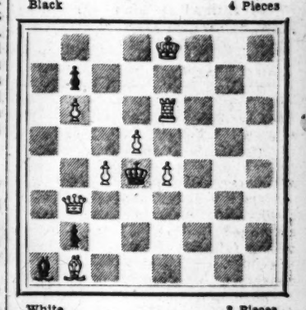
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(From the "Chess Reporter," 1932. Task: A free White Pawn gives mate in three direct ways, each time through Black interference.)

Problem No. 2038

By A. J. Fink

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From the Newark Evening News, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

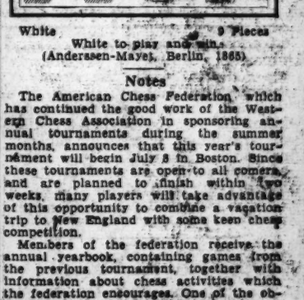
No. 2035. B-QB3

No. 2036.
1. Q-R4 threatens
2. Q-B6ch
1. ——— BxKt
2. P-B4ch
1. ——— B-B4
2. Q-Kt3ch
1. ——— P-B4
2. Kt-Q6
1. ——— K-B4
2. P-B3

End-Game No. 408. White wins: 1 P-K5, P-B4; 2 R-B8!, Resigns. If 1 . . . PxP; 2 QxP, with too many threats.

End-Game No. 409

Black 16 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and win.
(Andersaen-Mayet, Berlin, 1865)

Notes

The American Chess Federation, which has continued the good work of the Western Chess Association in sponsoring annual tournaments during the summer months, announces that this year's tournament will begin July 3 in Boston. Since these tournaments are open to all comers, and are planned to finish within two weeks, many players will take advantage of this opportunity to combine a vacation trip to New England with some keen chess competition.

Members of the federation receive the annual yearbook, containing games from the previous tournament, together with information about chess activities which the federation encourages. One of the objectives of the federation is to build up a representative body of chess enthusiasts to support these annual championship tournaments. Too frequently, the financial burden of important chess events, such as the sending of a team to compete in international team tournaments, or a national championship, falls on the shoulders of a few.

Most of the larger high schools throughout the country encourage a chess club among extracurricular activities, but few go to such pains as the Nutley (N. J.) High School, where H. W. Beecher, mathematics instructor, has been conducting two classes for instruction during the present term, with about 40 pupils.

The Northern New Jersey championship tournament is now in progress, with 21 contestants.

A minor tournament, concluded in April at Lodz, Poland, had an international flavor. First prize went to V. Piric, of Yugoslavia, with 11½. The veteran Tartakower was second with 10, and Petrov, Stahlberg (Sweden), and Eliskases (Austria) followed with 9½ apiece.

Here is how Petrov defeated Stahlberg, who was obviously out of form:

Nimowitch Defense

Stahlberg White	Petrov Black	Stahlberg White	Petrov Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-B3	Kt-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 P-QR4	QR-Kt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 B-R2	R-Kt6
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	17 K-B2	KR-Kt
5 P-K3	P-Q4	18 B-Kt4	R-Kt7
6 PxP	PxP	19 KR-K	B-B5
7 B-Kt5	Q-K2	20 P-R5	P-KB4
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	21 P-B4	Kt-K5ch
9 PxB	Castles	22 K-B3	P-KR3
10 BxKt	PxB	23 P-R3	P-Kt4
11 Kt-K2	B-R3(a)	24 PxP	PxP
12 Q-B2	Q-K5	25 P-R4	BxKtch
13 QxQ	KtxQ	Resigns	

(a) This wrests the initiative from White, who is never quite able to equalize.

Walter B. Suesman, youngest competitor in the recent National Championship, of Cranston, R. I., played the role of Jack the Giant Killer when he met Kashdan, who bravely accepted the King's Gambit, and later found that his efforts to maneuver himself out of an inferior position were expertly countered.

King's Bishop's Gambit

Suesman White	Kashdan Black	Suesman White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 Q-B4	Kt-B7ch
2 P-KB4	PxP	19 K-Kt	KtxP
3 B-B4	Kt-KB3	20 PxKt	QxP
4 Kt-QB3	P-B3	21 B-Kt4	Kt-R3
5 Q-B3	B-Kt5	22 BxR	RxB
6 KKt-K2	Q-K2	23 QR-Q	Q-Kt3
7 P-Q3	P-Q4	24 RxP	K-R
8 PxP	B-Kt5	25 BxP	Q-B7
9 Q-B2	BxKtch	26 B-Kt3	Q-B4ch
10 PxB	Castles	27 K-R	R-B
11 P-Q6	QxP	28 Q-Q6	P-R3
12 Castles	P-QKt4	29 QxQ	KtxQ
13 B-Kt3	BxKt	30 R-B7	P-QR4
14 QxB	Q-B4ch	31 R-QB	Kt-Q6
15 K-R	QxP	32 QR-B	P-Kt4
16 B-Q2	P-B4	33 QR-B6	Resigns
17 Q-K3	Kt-Kt5(a)		

(a) After 17 . . . PxPch; 18 KxP, White will have an open KKt file to help along his K-side attack.

Germany Wins Two

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—Germany's rebuilt Davis Cup tennis team gained a 2-0 lead yesterday over Norway in their second-round European zone series. Georg Von Metaxa, the Viennese star recruited by Germany, defeated Johan Haanes, 2—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5, and Henner Henkel whipped Fritz Jenssen, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Sporting Around the Hub

Yellow Baseball

Harvard and Northeastern will use the new spectrum yellow baseball when they play at Soldiers Field at 4 p. m. Monday. Harvard has been anxious to test the new ball designed by Frederic H. Rahr '29 under actual playing conditions and Northeastern agreed to co-operate in this instance.

Rahr has been working for some time with a scientifically colored, high visibility baseball. He finally decided on spectrum yellow as a color because it is the most quickly and clearly seen of all colors, particularly in a fast moving object. His idea was primarily one of safety for the batsmen. This is a ball Mr. Rahr is sure he can see. "By-products," he says, "will be better hitting, better umpiring, better fielding and vastly improved visibility for the spectator."

The ball has had several competitive tests. Columbia played Fordham using the ball at Baker Field, New York, April 27 and the coaches and players were most impressed. Cornell and Syracuse also have used the ball under competitive conditions. Various other members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League plan similar tests.

The game with Northeastern will be the first of three which Harvard will play next week. On Wednesday Harvard will play Rhode Island State at Soldiers Field and on Saturday the Crimson team will go to Worcester for the first game of its annual two game series with Holy Cross, the second game to be played at Soldiers Field June 4.

* * *

The New England Senior Golfers' tournament takes place this year on June 14 and 15 at the Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale. The Woodland course will be open to seniors for practice on Monday, June 13. For the championship there will be 36 holes of medal play, 18 holes each day.

* * *

Colgate entertained Tufts lacrosse players yesterday. After beating the local team, 7 to 4, Colgate elected Frank Mauri of Greenfield and Leland Johnson of Wellesley Farms co-captains for next year.

* * *

Competing under handicap of inclement weather, Rhode Island State College led the field by qualifying 19 men in the trials of the 52d New England intercollegiate track and field championship on Brown field yesterday. However, Boston College with only 11 qualifiers threatened the Rams' chances as the Eagles were more strategically placed.

The other qualifying colleges on the list of 20 were Brown with nine, Holy Cross with eight, New Hampshire six, Maine and Bowdoin five each, Williams four, Amherst three, Northeastern two, Bates, Boston University, Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, Tufts and Wesleyan one each.

Folwartshny of R. I. State turned in the only record-breaking feat as the fields in 11 of the 15 events were reduced. His 173ft. 11½in. toss with the hammer wiped out the mark of 171ft. 1in. set by Black of Maine, back in 1929.

* * *

Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross golf captain, scored 71 yesterday at the Oakley Country Club. The score was good enough to give Turnesa his third gold medal in New England intercollegiate golf championship play. On two other occasions he went through to win the title after taking the medal round. Close behind Turnesa in the current championship was Louis Roewer of Harvard with a 73.

* * *

Dartmouth won the New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse League championship by defeating Springfield, 12 to 6, at Hanover.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Mel Ott, hitting only .167, benched for first time in career with New York Giants.

Simon Captains Husky Freshman

Sylvan Simon, former Newton High and Huntington School baseball star, has been elected captain of the Northeastern freshman nine and will lead the Husky yearlings against Tufts in their season's finale at Huntington Field this afternoon.

Simon was sensational in the outfield for Jeff Jones's Newton team three years ago, and last spring he was the leading batter at Huntington. He enjoys the same distinction at Northeastern, boasting a batting average of .518 in the six games played. Simon bats in the lead-off spot and has reached first on 90 per cent of his appearances.

Don Curtis, second-sacker from Holliston, is batting an even .500 for the Husky freshman nine, while Art Poltrino, former Lynn English first baseman, is hitting .300. Walter Urbanik of Boston English and Lou Cunningham of Waltham have .295 each, and Ed Colt of Roxbury Memorial is just below at .279.

Coach Harold Kopp has elected Charlie Foster, speed-ball pitcher, who baffled Harvard freshman last Monday, to do the pitching for Northeastern against the Jumbos.

Eastern College Results

Baseball

Trinity vs. Norwich, postponed.
Manhattan 3, St. John's 1.
Dartmouth 8, Pennsylvania 7.
Penn State 11, West Virginia 0.
Delaware 3, Penn M. C. 2.
Colgate 12, Springfield 9.

Lacrosse

Dartmouth 12, Springfield 6.
Colgate 12, Tufts 4.

Tennis

Princeton Freshmen 5, Yale Freshmen 4.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Union 0.
Brooklyn College 9, Fordham 0.
Manhattan 5, Brooklyn Poly 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	7	.731
Chicago	17	12	.586
Boston	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	13	13	.500
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Brooklyn	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	6	17	.261

Results May 20

Cincinnati 4, New York 0.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 16, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis at Boston postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	19	9	.679
Boston	17	9	.654
New York	15	9	.625
Washington	17	14	.548
Chicago	9	11	.450
Detroit	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	8	17	.320
St. Louis	7	19	.269

Results May 20

Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.
Boston 16, St. Louis 2.
New York at Chicago (postponed).

Divide Opening Singles

STOCKHOLM, May 21 (AP)—Sweden and Switzerland broke even in the first two singles matches as they opened play in the first round of the European zone Davis Cup series yesterday. Karl Schroeder, Swedish ace, defeated H. Fischer, 8—6, 6—2, 6—0, but B. Maneff squared matters by whipping Nils Rohlsson, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

British Walker Cup Team Is Training Seriously

LONDON (CP by Mail)—Chuck full of confidence and representing the greatest muster of talent and experience in years, the British Walker Cup team has gone into serious training for its test against the United States amateur golfers at St. Andrews June 3 and 4.

Though British teams have gone down to defeat with disheartening regularity since the competition was inaugurated in 1922, there is growing belief here the succession of lean years is at an end.

Notwithstanding the reputed strength of the United States team, there isn't a semblance of the usual defeatist complex. Britain's forces will enter the cup matches rated even choice where usually they have been on the wrong end.

Bruen Brings Confidence

Most of the new-found confidence revolves about the discovery of 18-year-old Jimmy Bruen, the youthful Irishman whose achievements are being sung in the boldest superlatives. Some go as far as to compare the belting youth, almost six feet tall and weighing 195 pounds, with the famous Bobby Jones.

Bruen won his place on the team with a brilliant performance in the Walker Cup trials earlier this month. Playing with the coolness of a veteran the youngster gave old St. Andrews—a course that has broken the hearts of many of the world's best—one of its worst lacings. He covered the 72-hole test in 282 and included a 68-round, just a stroke off the all-time course record.

More than anything it was the amazing confidence of the Belfast boy that thrilled his galleries. One of the longest drivers in the game he gave onlookers a display of near-perfect work with his woods.

On Green in Two

On two 525-yard holes he reached the green in 2, once driving off the tee 275 yards against a strong headwind. Once he drove the testing 10th—312 yards. His recoveries, when needed, were steady and efficient.

Intent on conserving his strength for the international match, Bruen will forego the amateur championship at Troon later this month. "To play in the championship," he says, "is taking the risk of being stale and tired when the Walker Cup matches come along and besides, there will be other opportunities for the championship."

Bruen, Britain's golfers are content, will be a certain point-winner even though he be drawn against Johnny Goodman, ace of the United States squad.

Britain's team is by no means solely Bruen—experience and skill abound among the other players. Here they are:

Bentley a Veteran

H. G. Bentley, Manchester businessman. He has played against the United States twice and was the only undefeated member of the British team in last year's singles. He held the English championship in 1936, is present holder of the German crown and twice has been French titlist.

Frank Pennink, London insurance broker, holder of the English amateur championship for the second successive year.

Leonard Crawley, London stock broker and Cambridge triple "Blue," has been on two former cup teams, scoring in the singles at Brookline, Mass., in 1932. A great advocate of practice, Crawley hits 200 balls every morning before breakfast and has another long spell on his return home from work.

Gordon Peters, Glasgow insurance inspector. Member of the last British team and described as the soundest iron player of the 1937 squad.

Alexander Kyle, a Scotsman now resident of Leeds. Has won the Yorkshire amateur title twice and is known as a brilliant stylist and courageous fighter. He won a place with a last-round 68 during the trials.

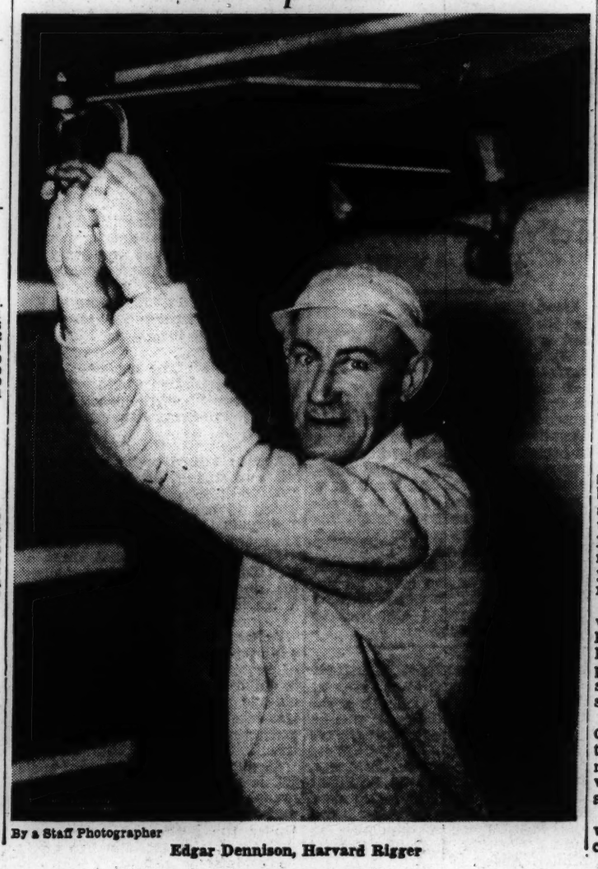
Hector Thomson, son of a Glasgow professional. Began his career by winning the boy's championship in 1931 and since has taken the Scottish title twice and the British championship in 1936. He retired from competitive play last year after a breakdown but has recovered his form.

Charles Stowe once was a pit worker in the mines at Wolverhampton. An English international, he has been among the top-ranked players for years, reaching the semifinals of the English championship once.

J. B. Beck of the Royal St. George's Club will captain the team. Regarded as one of the foremost doubles players, he probably will take part in the foursomes and stand down in the singles.

The tenth member of the team will be chosen after the amateur championship at Troon.

Holds Important Post



By a Staff Photographer

Edgar Dennison, Harvard Rigger

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Business and Industry

Trend of Retail Buying Continues Down This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution was retarded this week by inclement weather and colder temperatures, so that consumer buying continued in a downtrend which brought volume again below the preceding week and the like week of 1937, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"Apparel for both men and women was less affected than during the preceding week," says the survey. "Unexpected call for spring suits and coats enabled some merchants to clear small remaining stocks. Demand for summer dresses, millinery, and shoes was halted, and scheduled launching of men's straw hat season was postponed.

"Volume frequently was bolstered by "White Sales," by featuring all types of cotton items, summer furniture, rugs, and sports goods. House furnishings and large electrical appliances received more attention, although it was the lack of movement in these which pulled down the average for many stores.

"Extension of consumer-buying downtrend for the second straight week brought lowered totals of retail sales at nearly all leading centers of distribution; the week-to-week decline averaged 3 to 8 per cent. More accentuated lag in the industrial sectors lengthened the down-swing from last year's level, estimated volume of retail distribution falling 8 to 15 per cent from the 1937 comparative, taking the country as a whole.

"Even with the special sales, offering attractive price mark-downs, volume for the New England States dropped 6 to 10 per cent behind last year's. Many cities of the East matched their volume of the week before, but the decline from the 1937 week ranged from 6 to 14 per cent.

"Hesitant consumer buying thus far in May trailed the April pace in the Middle West, holding average of retail sales for the week 12 to 25 per cent under the 1937 total. Continued rain, cold, snow, and strikes, cut retail sales for the Northwest 7 to 11 per cent from last year's.

"Lack of warm weather was the chief retardant to distribution in the South, which was 5 to 10 per cent less than the 1937 total. While a number of cities in the Southwest kept above the preceding year's sales, the average ranged from 5 per cent below to even with that level. Improvement on the Pacific Coast was sufficient to shorten the drop from 1937 sales to 7 to 16 per cent.

"Pause in the advance of retail distribution had a reflex action on the principal wholesale markets this week. The number of mail requests was thinned; many buyers postponed scheduled trips; others deferred commitments, awaiting clarification of outlook.

"Large selling organizations still were picking up an abundance of off-price merchandise for June-July promotions. Insistence on immediate delivery revealed the shrunken inventories of many retailers.

"Prices were weak in most branches, with concessions granted on large orders. While the decline in orders was not uniform, the average drop was 5 to 9 per cent, which lowered estimated wholesale volume 10 to 25 per cent from its 1937 comparative," concludes the review.

Department Store Sales Off 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department store sales last week were 16 per cent less than a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board said.

In the preceding week, sales were 13 per cent less than the corresponding week last year.

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BANK BY MAIL
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 4
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

Mexico Abolishes Import Tax Duty

By the Associated Press

Washington

Mexico has abolished a requirement that shippers of goods into Mexico deposit 3 per cent of the value of their goods as an advance payment on Mexican income taxes.

The American commercial attache at Mexico City informed the Commerce Department that the repeal would be effective May 31.

The attache said, however, that Mexico continues to require a deposit of 5 per cent of the value of imports as an advance payment on customs duties.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of May 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 14, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The index fell to 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average. The all-commodity index of over 800 price series is 1.0 per cent below the level of a month ago and 10.5 per cent below that of a year ago.

Two of the 10 major commodity groups—fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs—averaged lower during the week. The foods, hides and leather products, and miscellaneous commodities groups rose fractionally. Farm products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of raw materials rose 0.1 per cent largely because of advancing prices for bananas, coffee, copra, pepper, cow hides, kip skins, raw silk, and crude rubber. The index for raw materials—70.4—is 1.3 per cent below that for the corresponding week of April and 18.7 per cent below the index for mid-May, 1937. Semimanufactured commodities prices fell 0.1 per cent and are 0.9 per cent above the April 16 level. Compared with a year ago, they are down by 14.4 per cent.

Commodity Groups	May 14 1938	May 7 1938	May 15 1937	May 16 1936
All commodities	77.8	77.9	86.9	78.1
Farm products	67.4	67.4	89.3	74.4
Foods	71.5	71.4	84.2	77.4
Hides & leather prods	92.3	92.2	107.6	94.8
Textile products	66.1	66.1	78.2	69.5
Fuel & lighting mtls	76.8	77.1	78.2	76.9
Metals & metal prods	96.3	96.3	95.0	85.7
Building materials	90.9	90.9	96.9	85.5
Chemicals and drugs	76.7	77.0	83.9	77.3
Housefurnishing goods	88.6	88.6	90.8	82.8
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.0	80.4	69.2
Raw materials	70.4	70.3	86.6	75.1
Semimfg articles	74.8	74.9	87.4	74.3
Finished products	82.2	82.4	87.3	84.4
All cmds other than farm products	80.2	80.2	86.3	78.9
All cmds other than farm prods and fds	81.9	82.0	86.3	78.8

City of Knoxville To Put Up 66 P. C. In Buying Utility

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Mayor Walter Mynatt disclosed that the city of Knoxville would put up more than two-thirds of the $7,900,000 offered jointly by the municipality and the Tennessee Valley Authority for properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company.

Mayor Mynatt said Knoxville would pay $5,375,000 for distribution lines and equipment within Knox County, while the TVA would give $2,525,000 for those outside the county.

The offer was accepted Thursday by the directors of the National Power and Light Company, holding corporation for Tennessee Public Service, and now awaits action by the stockholders. Despite belief in some quarters that final acceptance of the proposal would be a mere formality, Mayor Mynatt said the city would not abandon immediately its plans for construction of a municipal distribution system.

"We are going ahead with construction work until we have definite assurance of the transfer of the properties," he said, explaining that he would take no chances of a blocking of the transaction by injunction proceedings, as in 1934 when a sale was arranged.

New Financing Far Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $8,353,000, compared with $13,179,130 the previous week and $14,916,000 the corresponding week last year, a special compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed today.

The comparative table showed:

	This Wk.	Year Ago
Municipal	$4,523,000	7,885,000
Public Utility	2,000,000	1,022,000
Miscellaneous	1,830,000	1,391,000
Industrial		1,550,000
Stock		3,068,000
Total	8,353,000	14,916,000

Airways' South American Traffic Well Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways Corporation's South American traffic is running substantially higher than a year ago, Juan T. Trippe, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"The corporation's revenues are well ahead of last year and the outlook for 1938 appears somewhat better," he added.

Mr. Trippe said equipment for trans-Atlantic operations will be ready for tests in several weeks. Results will determine the date for inauguration of service.

He estimated the corporation in 1937 had a loss of $500,000 on operations in the trans-Pacific division.

Bill to Raise Insurance On Deposits Introduced

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Representative Steagall (D-Ala.) introduced a bill to increase from $5,000 to $10,000 the maximum insurance of bank deposits as provided under the Federal Reserve Act.

World Industrial Activity Declines Month of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of March world industrial activity receded for the seventh consecutive month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Output, continues the survey, declined in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium while there was no change in the level of production in the United States. Canadian activity increased. During February, gains were experienced in Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Poland. Little change in business activity occurred in Sweden and the majority of the Latin American countries.

England Less Active

In England spinning production in the cotton textile industry was estimated to be 29 per cent lower than a year ago, and the woolen industry continued depressed. New orders for iron and steel have declined despite heavy armament expenditures, although consumption of these products in March was still 21 per cent higher than a year ago. New building permits were substantially below those authorized a year ago.

In Canada, the business index showed the first rise since the decline which set in last December. This was due to the large increase in mineral production. There was also a sharp increase in iron and steel output during March. Activity in the construction industry improved, and a considerable gain in both the electric power and textile industries was reported.

French business continued downward during March. Iron and steel production fell off, and the textile trades were seriously depressed. Imports declined sharply, especially imports of raw materials.

Commodities Drop

The Conference Board's seasonally adjusted index of the value of world trade in 76 countries, computed in terms of gold, registered a gain of 0.9 per cent during February as compared with the preceding month. This brought the index to 43.4 per cent of its 1929 average.

World prices of major raw materials and foodstuffs declined 6.3 per cent in March. The combined index of nine internationally traded commodities fell to 62.8 per cent of the 1928 average, which is the lowest level reached since July, 1935.

Wholesale prices receded again during March and April in the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, and Canada. Little change was experienced in Germany and Italy. Wholesale prices advanced in France and Japan.

Key to Commodity Price Drop Found in Rising Inventories

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thursday's drastic cut in the price of electrolytic copper here by a full cent to 9 cents, the first change since the 10-cent level was established in January, again calls attention to the thin statistical bottom upon which the commodities, even after the drastic defiation of the last 12 months, still rest.

While the averages have maintained in the last month a rather fitful firmness, the entire year to date has been punctuated by the occasional popping off of further declines in individual commodities. Rubber had a sharp break near the beginning of April from 14 cents to 11 cents; wheat has persistently stepped down to new low levels; sugar has felt that sinking sensation with every further sign that the Government has little love for producers in its quota system; and cocoa, hides, tin, and zinc have every now and again contributed their "new low" prices to the sound track.

Statistics the Clue

The cue to these declines has been, and still is, statistics and then worse statistics. In copper, for example, the monthly figures show steady rise in domestic copper inventories. The figures have mounted as follows:

Month-end	Refined Inventory (Tons)
1937	
March	121,000
December	259,000
1938	
January	299,000
February	326,000
March	343,000
April	356,000

In contrast to the more abundant inventories being produced here, foreign copper inventories have been declining about 5,000 tons a month; so that the consistent increase of world inventories is entirely due to us. In fact, foreign consumption of copper in April was the largest on record. But foreign markets have apparently tired of the military argument for higher prices, and at last have been alarmed by the continued rise in American inventories.

Wheat is another statistical unfortunate. Its long decline since a year ago has continued a chartist's delight in the last four months, with intermediate slight rallies only serving to keep it within the confines of a narrow and steadily descending top and bottom which have brought it from nearly $1 for the May future early in January to barely above 75 cents for the July future this week.

Foreign Drought Factor

And the story, again, is statistics. Wheat got out from under drought conditions about a year or two ago. So the planted acreage for winter wheat in the fall of 1936 was a record. So last summer's crop was a bumper one, well in excess of domestic requirements, and giving an export surplus which will not be all taken and which will leave an abnormal carry-over again this summer. The price was saved from the disaster which overtook cotton only by a favorable foreign situation.

Last fall the planted area equalled the previous year's record. Early in March this year Chicago statisticians Donovan and Nat Murray averaged a prediction of 659,000,000 bushels for the current winter wheat crop. (The 1937 crop was 685,000,000). Early in April private statisticians' average estimates rose to 717,000,000 bushels. This was topped by the first government estimate, 725,000,000 bushels. This month the government has raised its estimate to 754,000,000 and private estimates are going above that.

The spring wheat crop may run around 225,000,000. Result, nearly 1,000,000,000 bushels possible crop this year, with only one thing in the way—the annual crop-scare period just starting. And our domestic consumption barely reaches 700,000,000 bushels.

This would mean a carry-over of 450,000,000 bushels summer after next—back to 1932 levels. So the Department of Agriculture, acting under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 ("the law nobody knows") is sending out its agents to prepare the wheat farmers for quota limitations next year, with the hope of heading off anything like the recent corn quota rebellion.

Government Holds Bag

And it is authorized under the law to buy ("non-recourse loans") wheat at from 52 to 75 per cent of "parity price" which is $1.16 (the price the old Farm Board started out to maintain). Fifty-two per cent, the low figure, is 60 cents, which is estimated to be only about 5 cents below the farm price indicated in the current July future contract.

So wheat may come down to a floor as cotton has done, based on the "lending" of the United States Government, with the Government holding the bag for the crop, as it is now doing for cotton. This will provide a good start for the ever-normal granary.

Rubber is another statistical casualty. For the second half of last year the International Rubber Regulation Committee raised the export quota to 90 per cent. Hindsight indicates this was far too high. American consumption, which had been running around 50,000 tons per month a year ago, fell off sharply beginning in the summer. In February, 1938, it reached the lowest level since 1933, at 24,000 tons. (March was slightly better, at 30,000.)

For the first quarter of this year the I. R. R. C. cut the exportable quota to 70 per cent, and to 60 per cent for the second quarter. Now the trade is waiting for the committee to meet on May 31, a week from Tuesday, and cut the third quarter to 50 per cent. But this hope did not prevent rubber from declining again this week. There was a hope that American rubber consumption in the second quarter might total 100,000 tons. It is now very dim.

Douglas Proposes Big Trust to Act For All Brokers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Members of the New York Stock Exchange have before them today a recommendation by William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, for setting up a trust organized under state law which would act to safeguard the funds and securities of both brokers and customers.

Mr. Douglas recalled that his recommendation had originally been made tentatively by a group of members of the stock exchange as far back as 1932. While the details had not been explored, he said, the commission he heads expected to confer with members of the exchange with a view to seeing if practical ways could not be found for establishing a trust soon.

Would Protect Investors

Without mentioning the name of Richard Whitney, formerly president of the stock exchange and who is now serving a term in Sing Sing prison for misuse of securities entrusted to him by customers, he referred to the collapse of the Whitney firm in March indirectly in an address at a dinner by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms to Carle C. Conway, chairman, and his associates on the committee for the study of the organization and administration of the New York Stock Exchange at the Commodore Hotel here last night. About 600 persons were present at the dinner, including many members of the Curb Exchange.

"It is the problem of affording the person who buys or sells securities protection against the risk of loss of the securities or cash which he has left with or delivered to his broker," Mr. Douglas said. "Occasionally a broker has become insolvent. Still less frequently there have been misappropriations by him of his customers' securities. On these scores, the record of exchange members has been especially good, but these occasional cases have raised in the mind of some customers fear and suspicion. We might as well be frank about that."

The functions of the trust proposed by Mr. Douglas would, he said, "be confined solely to acting in a fiducary relationship as agent for both brokers and customers."

"It would not operate for its own account, nor would it enage in commercial business," he continued.

Sees Substantial Economies

"The usual functions with respect to purchase and sales of securities would be carried on by brokers just as in the case today, but brokers who have had the benefit of the services of this institution would be relieved of many of their present functions.

"For instance, the trust company would act as cashier for brokers, receive from and make payments to customers for securities bought or sold; transfer, receive, and deliver customers' securities upon instructions of the brokers, and, as respects margin transactions, act for brokers not only in relation to their customers, but in relation to the banks as well. Clearance could be readily and conveniently handled.

"An institution along these lines would, of course, reduce the number of operations involved in the security business and would affect substantial economies for the brokers. But more important should be its service to investors and to the public generally in reducing or eliminating the risk at present involved in the performance by brokers of the quasi-banking and custodial functions—the holding and commingling of the funds and securities of their customers."

In conversations with members of the exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission hoped to explore the functions of such an institution, Mr. Douglas said.

Will Co-operate

"If, as the result, you and we agree that the idea has merit," he added, "we will be happy to co-operate in the establishment of such an institution in a form which can best serve the interests of all."

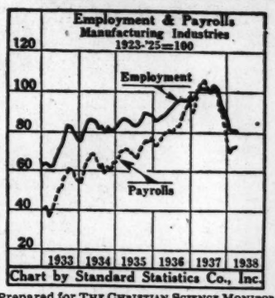
Mr. Douglas stressed what he said was the need for reform in stock trading. He praised members of the exchange for their efforts in this direction, declaring their "capacity to agitate" had been productive of many constructive changes.

"Dare I say that, for that reason, a goodly number of us would qualify for admission into the ranks of New Dealers?" he asked. "Tonight I salute those who have been endeavoring with heart and soul to preserve this ancient institution by remodeling and modernizing it. A large part of your success has come as a result of the work of the Conway Committee which we honor tonight.

"As a result of your acceptance of its platform, you can face the future with the hope and belief that you can reclaim the public confidence in the integrity of your business."

Other speakers were Mr. Conway, William M. Martin, Jr., chairman of the board of exchange; Charles R. Gay, formerly president of the exchange and Raoul Desvernine, counsel for the association and president of the International Marble Company.

Improved Efficiency In Labor Cuts Costs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While actual reductions in wage scales have been few so far, labor costs have actually decreased much more because of the improved efficiency of workers and fewer strikes. This indicates a trend toward correction of one of the worst features of the labor situation over the past 18 months.

Netherlands Is Seen Embracing Protective Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Modification of the Netherlands traditional policy of low tariffs is indicated by Prof. P. Lieftinck of Rotterdam, in the current issue of the Review issued by Lloyd's Bank Ltd., one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

The free-trade fundamental is no longer followed, Professor Lieftinck says, as the only or ultimate guide of the Netherlands Government. "The course, however," the professor continues, "is not directed toward economic self-sufficiency, nor toward the cultivation of home monopolies.

While maintaining the great advantages accruing from a brisk exchange of goods with foreign countries, it is aiming at more certainty in international commercial relations and at the creation of more harmony between those sections of industrial life in the Netherlands which are dependent on the foreign markets."

The tendency here indicated has been especially marked in the Netherlands Indies where a system of quotas has been resorted to. The professor says in this connection that it has been necessary "to check the fierce competition of Japanese importers who besides flooding the Netherlands Indies with their wares, endeavored at the same time to open up new channels of distribution under their control, i. e., to have these goods transported, handled and distributed entirely by Japanese agencies."

He adds the reflection that the shocks, both monetary and political, to which the economic life if the world is exposed, the rapid changes in international trade and the rise elsewhere of economic nationalism, "form no suitable background for the resumption of free and unrestricted commerce between the nations."

Steel Operations Off in Most Areas To 30 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ingot production in the United States slipped during the past week in nearly all districts, according to Iron Age.

Pittsburgh is an important exception, the rate there having gained three points to 29 per cent. In the Chicago area there has been a drop of four points to 29 per cent. The Wheeling-Weirton district, where operations have been sharply fluctuating, is down five points this week to 58 per cent; the Youngstown area has declined three points to 26 per cent.

The Buffalo, Birmingham and St. Louis rates are off slightly, while production is unchanged in eastern Pennsylvania, Detroit and in southern Ohio. The rate for the entire industry is estimated at 30 per cent, down a half point from last week.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Holidays with pay have been given to a small proportion of the British working population for many years, but recently the practice has been considerably extended through collective agreements between labor and employers in particular trades, and still further impetus has been provided by the report of the Amulree Committee appointed a year ago.

This committee estimates that of around 18,500,000 manual workers or non-manual workers paid not more than £250 a year, some 40 per cent, or 7,750,000 are already given an annual holiday with pay. This includes 3,000,000 manual workers who have secured holiday pay through collective bargaining, 250,000 manual workers who receive the benefit, but not through collective agreements, about 500,000 foremen, overseers, etc., 2,250,000 clerks, draughtsmen, typists and shop assistants, and about 1,750,000 workers in public services, defense, etc.

Pay Plan Agreeable

The committee found general agreement between labor and employers' representatives on the principle of extending paid holidays to all workers, but differences of opinion on the best method of securing the desired end, on the bearing of the cost, and on the speed of adoption. The total cost of holidays on the committee's standards would be about 3 per cent of the annual wages bill, which would come to something like £40,000,000, of which existing agreements cover 40 per cent.

The compromise solution suggested by the committee is that trade boards and agricultural wages committees should be empowered by law to include paid holidays in their agreements, that voluntary agreements should be encouraged as rapidly as possible, and that in the Parliamentary session 1940-41 an act should be passed to provide paid holidays throughout industry. Voluntary negotiations should be given an interval in which they can work out the difficulties in different industries, but after this interval an annual holiday with pay should be a statutory condition of employment for all workers covered by compulsory State insurance schemes.

The committee hopes that by this method of gradual approach the cost of holidays with pay can be absorbed as a result of rising industrial efficiency; the holiday benefit is to be a net addition to the reward of labor, not merely an averaging of present wages over the whole year which would offset holiday pay by lower average wages in the working year. The net addition to labor's share of the product is to be obtained by increasing the product, not, it is hoped, by reducing the share of management or capital.

Two Persistent Problems

Two of the most persistent problems affecting labor in special industries are casual employment among dockers and unemployment and loss of wages in the building industry due to wet weather.

The second of these chestnuts seems to be at last well on the way to solution. A plan has been worked out by building workers, employers, and the State, represented by the Ministry of Labor, for a compulsory scheme associated with compulsory unemployment insurance. If the scheme is approved by the Ministry of Labor, it can at once be set in operation.

It is proposed to collect equal contributions from employers and workers to a common fund, which will be allowed to accumulate for a year, and from which benefit will be paid to men sent away from work because of bad weather. The contributions will be 6d a week for craftsmen, 4½d a week for laborers, and 2½d a week for juniors.

Here's a third example of the British methods of dealing with labor problems. Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers has been in operation for only a very short time, but for 14 years minimum wages for agricultural labor have been fixed by local committees representing farmers and laborers with independent members nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

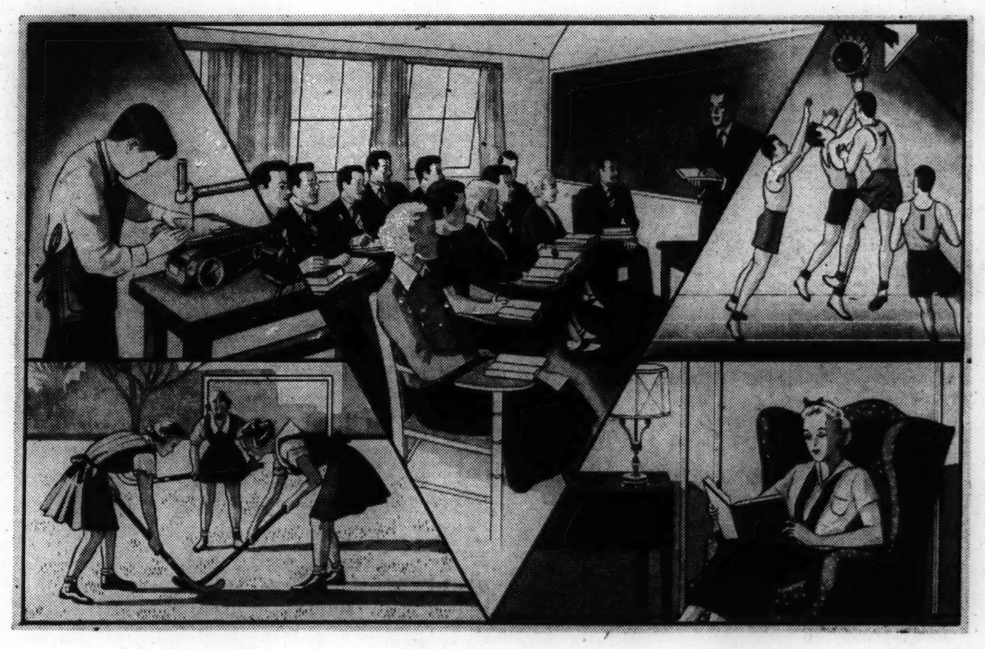
Decisions of these committees—there are 10 of them covering the whole of England and Wales—after ratification by a central Agricultural Wages Board are enforceable in the courts. Existing minimum wages and maximum hours vary from 36s a week in the South Eastern District to 31s 6d in North Wales, from 48 hours in the North Eastern, Eastern and East Midland to 53 hours in the North Western. Average conditions are 34s 6d per week of 49½ hours.

Co-operation Helpful

These three examples illustrate the accepted and commonplace co-operation in labor questions between employers, employed, and the State, as three equal parties to the problem. I have been provoked to quote them at some length by criticism from an American friend who attacks the Washington administration and the labor organizations in America for meddling in matters which are the proprogative of the employer, since it is the employer who has to take the risks of doing business; he sighs for what he imagines to be the relative freedom of the British employer from State interference in such matters as wages and hours of work.

The truth of the matter is the other way round; the State is a third party in a great many bargains covering practically the whole of the relations between employers and employed in Britain. It is true, that the present British Government, since it is a conservative Government, is partial to the producers' point of view and indifferent to the consumers in such matters as tariffs, price rings, production controls, and import and export quotas and subsidies, while the Washington administration is less partial to big business and more sympathetic to organized labor.

But on the matter of state interference with the national economy, the British Government is a good many decades farther advanced and more deeply committed than the American. True, the labor-industrial-State atmosphere is more peaceful here than in America, but that is the result of years of training and adaptation.



VISIT SCHOOLS *NOW*
to get first-hand information

Don't wait until the school term is over to visit schools. It's much better to go now and see them in session. You can get a better idea of how they work, the kind of environment they offer, and the type of leadership they provide.

Naturally it's important to see the school property and equipment, but you'll want to get an insight into the schools' inner characteristics which are the true measure of its value. Good teaching, correct environment, and wholesome contacts mean a lot to a growing boy or girl.

The schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor welcome personal calls from Monitor readers. They are glad to see parents take a genuine interest in the matter of selecting a school.

About 350 schools advertise each year in the Monitor. These include Boys' Preparatory Schools, Girls' Preparatory Schools, Junior Colleges, also various types of Vocational, Professional and Home Study Schools.

Look for the advertisements on the Education Pages, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the SCHOOL and CAMP SECTION, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 390,000
Previous day 439,290
1938 volume to date 23,047,996
1937 volume to date 266,765,100

Utilities Advance, Industrials Lower In Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Industrial stocks tended to droop in today's brief stock market and only a handful of utilities was able to register modest advances.

While offerings were light throughout, steels gave ground easily, along with motors, mail orders, farm implements, aircrafts and specialties. Rails confined declines to minor fractions. Recovery signs were scarce at the start of the final hour.

There were a few brighter spots in the news, but these were offset to some extent by continued gloom over business trends and the latest German-Czech crisis.

Down fractions to around 2 points were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical and International Nickel.

Slightly improved were North American, National Power & Light, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J. and American Water Works.

Bonds Fairly Steady

Moderate offerings continued to depress some secondary rail and other corporate bonds today but the list generally tended to move on a fairly steady course.

Possibility Federal legislation to broaden RFC lending powers for aid to carriers would be shelved for this session remained an unsettling influence in the rail division.

United States Government and low-yield corporate issues, on the contrary, still reflected a slow inflow of institutional idle funds into investments. Most Treasury issues held around peak prices of the year, with some extending previous gains a little.

Discouraging agressive buying, bond men said, was the absence of convincing indications of a business turn for the better, although many analysts have been looking for improvement late in the summer and autumn.

Northern Pacific 5s of 2047 and Santa Fe adjustment 4s of 1995 were marked down sharply, the former showing a loss of 5 points at one time in a rather thin market. Also off fractions to more than a point were Southern Pacific 4½s of 1981, Santa Fe general 4s, International Telephone 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s.

Holding better than most were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Detroit Edison 4½s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Foreign bonds were mixed in a narrow market.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Utilities were active and higher in the curb market today as a result of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee's reported restriction on the use of Government funds for building plants which would compete with private industry.

American Gas & Electric was about ¾ higher. Up fractionally were American Super Power; Columbia Oil & Gas; Electric Bond & Share; Northern States Power "A"; and United Gas. Aluminum Co. of America and McWilliams Dredging each gained about a point.

Sherwin Williams was down about 1¾.

April Employment Rise Is Far Under Seasonal Average

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Perkins reported small seasonal employment gains in retail trade and construction activities in April, but said there was a continued decline in factory employment and pay rolls.

She estimated that 180,000 wage earners had been dropped from their jobs since mid-March. During the same period, she said at a press conference, the weekly disbursement of factory pay rolls declined $5,600,000.

At the same time, Dr. Isador Lubin, commisioner of labor statistics, asserted in a discussion of wage rate reductions that reports to the Labor Department showed no marked decline in average hourly earnings.

Secretary Perkins said she believed that average wage earnings have held up better during 1937 than in any previous business depression.

Seasonal increases in retail and construction employment, the Secretary said, amounted to only about 70,000, as compared with ordinary seasonal increases of about 400,000.

In summarizing the department's monthly survey of pay roll and employment conditions, Miss Perkins said that an estimated 3,000,000 wage earners had been laid off since last fall. Factory employment in April, she said, was about 22 per cent below a year ago, with pay rolls down about 33 per cent.

Bond Maturities Increase in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—June maturities of corporate bonds will amount to $49,-180,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Out of a total of 79 bonds and notes making up this total, 11 amount to $1,000,000 or more and include the following:

June 1

Atl. City Embassy Theaters 6s	$2,567,500
Can. Nat. Railways Eq. "L" 4½s	1,050,000
Carolina Clinch&Ohio Ry 1st5s	14,150,000
Earl Fruit Company 1st 6½s	2,126,400
Hamburg Elec&Under. St. Rys. Co. 5½s	2,469,500
Long Island R. R. Co. Gen 4s	3,000,000
N. Y. Cent Lines Eq. Tr. 5s(1923	1,166,000
N. Y. Cent Lines Eq. Tr. 5s(1924	1,670,000
Palmer Corp. of La. 1st S. F. 6s	2,034,500
Willmar & Sioux Falls Ry. Co 1st 5s	3,625,000

June15

Frye Investment Co. Gtd. 1st 6s	1,000,000

May maturities amounted to $27,-148,400 and the 69 issues and portions of issues falling due in July total $132,862,000.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	41	41	41	—3
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 20
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	3¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	46½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	10	9⅞	10	
1⅜	⅓	Alleghany Corp	10	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	M'y 20
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf x30ww	1	8	8	8	M'y 20
17¼	8	Alleghany pf x40ww	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9	9	9	M'y 20
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—1½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 19
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	146	146	146	—2
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills	2	10	10	10	— ¼
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	10	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	19	43	41¼	41⅜	—1¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	M'y 19
3⅝	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	60	58½	58½	—2½
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(1¾e)	2	55	55	55	—3
17¼	10	Am Bank Note(½e)	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	31½	31½	31½	
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	87	86½	87	M'y 20
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	164	164	164	
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	2	17¼	17	17	—1
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'y 20
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110	109	110	M'y 18
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
13⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	2	10	10	10	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
4⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	3½	3½	3½	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	16	16	M'y 19
25¼	13¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
11½	5¼	Am & F P $ pf	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 9
4⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37⅝	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	36½	36	36½	
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 19
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	16½	16	16	M'y 20
7⅞	4½	Am International	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y 20
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	4	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	51⅞	51	51	—2
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	4	13	12¾	13	M'y 20
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	5	28½	28	28⅜	— ⅞
108½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 20
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	20	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
40½	18	Am P&L $6pf(1¾k)	6	34¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	9	30¾	28	28	— ⅜
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	36	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	3	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	3	71¾	71	71	M'y 19
20⅝	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (3)	3	17½	17	17	— ⅛
14¼	7½	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 10
56¾	28½	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	11	38½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	115½	113½	113½	—4
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	10	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1½
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 18
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	3	22½	22½	22½	M'y 20
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	M'y 19
19	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
72½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	70¾	70	70¼	M'y 20
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	140¼	139¾	140¼	+2¼
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	18	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	M'y 20
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	2	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf		30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	81	28½	25	25⅛	— ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'y 20
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11	11	11	— ½
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	24	24	24	M'y 20
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	— ½
94½	80	Arm Ill pf	1	80	80	80	Mar
30	24½	Armstrong Cork	2	28⅜	28	28	M'y 20
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	7	7	7	M'y 20
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
60	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	15	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	4	43	43	43	M'y 20
27⅝	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	20⅜	20	20	— ¼
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 20
9⅜	5¾	Atlas Corp	8	6½	6½	6½	
43	38¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	5	40¾	40	40	M'y 13
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
6⅛	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	6	7¼	7	7	— ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	1	15½	15½	15½	
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y 18
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.15⅝e)	3	11	11	11	—1
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	
96⅛	92½	Beat Crm pf xw (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 20
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.37½)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	Mar19
14⅛	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	7	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	32	32	32	M'y 19
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	36	48¾	44½	44½	—2¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88	88	88	M'y 20
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	18½	18	18	M'y 20
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
38½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	24½	23⅜	23½	—1
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	18½	18½	18½	M'y 20
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.30e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15¾	Borden Co (.70e)	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	17	19⅝	18½	18½	—1½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 19
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	8⅝	Bridgeport Brass	1	7	7	7	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	4	17½	17	17	— ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32	32	32	M'y 20
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 19
13⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	M'y 20
37	18¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	M'y 20
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 17
41	29	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
10	8½	Brunswick-Balke	6	7	7	7	— ¼
9¾	6⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	4	14½	14½	14½	
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	8	8	8	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	7	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
3	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	M'y 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y 20
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 20
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 20

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 19
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10¾	5½	Calumet & Hec	6	6¼	6	6⅛	— ¼
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	10½	10½	10½	
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	21	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ¾
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26	21	Canfield Mills (1e)	2	26½	26	26	— ½
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6		6	M'y 10
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	2	3	3	3	M'y 20
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	5	76	74⅞	74⅞	—1⅞
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	5	41¼	40½	40½	—1⅛
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	8	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25⅞	12½	Celotex Corp	2	17½	17	17	M'y 20
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	22¾	23½	22¾	M'y 20
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26½	Cerro de Pas (5e)	11	33½	33	33	— ⅜
8⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	19½	19½	19½	
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	6	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅝
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅝
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	⅞	⅞	M'y 19
4½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 20
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	3⅞	2¾	2¾	M'y 19
6⅜	3⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 17
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	11	11	11	
32½	22	Chi Penn T ev pf(3)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 18
2¾	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 20
63½	35¾	Chrysler Corp(½e)	53	42⅜	41¼	41⅜	—1¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 19

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 20
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15	15	15	M'y 19
24½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(⅞e)	3	18½	18	18	M'y 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	8	40½	40	40	M'y 20
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	131	131	131	— ¼
60	58	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅝	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	19	19	19	M'y 20
20	9⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	19	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	67	67	67	+2½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)		12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y 18
76	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	2	66	66	66	—2
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
98½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4½)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	3	7	7	7	
2	1	Com'with & South	27	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	5	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	7	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairm	7	17	17	17	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅝
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
36⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	68	25	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
98¼	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97⅝	97	97	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	4½	Consol P pf (¼k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
3¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 20
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	100	99¾	99¾	+2¼
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 18
1	¾	Consol Textile	11	¾	¾	¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	3	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	16	14	13¼	13¼	—1
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
87½	68½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	86	84	84	M'y 19
48¾	38½	Cont Can (1e)	3	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	110	110	M'y 20
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 20
1¾		Cont Motors	2	1	1	1	
34⅝	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
10½	10	Cont Steel	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 10
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	4	63¾	63½	63½	— ⅜
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	166	166	166	M'y 18
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	19	Crane Co	4	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Young-Guaranty Proxy War Ends In Compromise

RICHMOND Va., (AP)—The battle of proxies over control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has ended with the re-election of the present directors, endorsed by Robert R. Young, and enlargement of the board to include three representatives of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Earle Baillie, Wall Street investment banker, was elected to fill a vacancy and John B. Hollister of Cincinnati and John L. Dickinson of Charleston, W. Va., were named to fill two places created by increasing the directorate to 11 members.

Favors Present Management

Under terms of the compromise announced by the C. & O. management proxy committee, which had Mr. Young's backing, and the Baillie committee, supported by Guaranty, all the directors are pledged to re-elect the management, headed by President George D. Brooke, at a meeting in Cleveland, O., next Tuesday.

Mr. Young, who owns controlling interest in Alleghany Corporation, parent holding company of the railway empire once ruled by the Van Sweringen brothers, claimed that under the compromise, Guaranty won none of its original objectives in the struggle for control.

He served notice, moreover, that his battle with Guaranty over Alleghany Corporation and Chesapeake Corporation, "middle" holding company of the group, would continue "so long as Guaranty allows its desire to control the C. & O. to override consideration of the interests of the Alleghany bondholders."

Litigation is pending in the New York Federal Circuit Court of Appeals over the right to vote stock pledged as collateral for Alleghany bonds for which Guaranty is trustee. Guaranty claims the voting right, under a bond indenture, because the stock fell below 150 per cent of face value. Mr. Young disputes the claim.

Says Stock Values Held Down

Also involved is Mr. Young's proposal to eliminate Chesapeake Corporation and distribute its assets. He charges that Guaranty's blocking of that move has kept the market value of Chesapeake securities 10 to 25 per cent lower that what stockholders would receive on distribution, and has kept down the value of collateral pledged under the Alleghany indentures.

Mr. Young said the primary consideration of everyone involved in the C. & O. dispute was "the welfare of this great property," which led to completion of the compromise "in less than 24 hours once there was a meeting of the principals."

Mr. Young, who was re-elected a C. & O. director under the agreement, declared after the meeting he would try during this year to prevent a recurrence of the proxy battle in 1939.

There was no debate on the compromise at the meeting, which was a continuance of the regular stockholders' meeting, twice adjourned because a quorum was lacking. The re-elected directors completed the agreement by amending the by-laws to provide an 11-member board and electing Messrs Hollister and Dickinson to fill the new positions.

NEW YORK (AP)—William C. Potter, chairman of Guaranty Trust Co., Friday denied Guaranty is trying to block dissolution of Chesapeake Corp., a "middle holding company" in the former Van Sweringen rail empire.

He said statements to this effect by Robert R. Young Chesapeake chairman, were "not true," and that Guaranty still thought dissolution of Chesapeake was "desirable."

Bethlehem Steel Voters End Stock Ownership Scheme

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Heeding the plea of Chairman Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel stockholders voted to cancel the management's stock ownership plan.

Mr. Schwab had told stockholders that on Dec. 31, 1937, unpaid balances for stock under the plan totalled $16,662,891. He said that because of reduced earnings and increased income taxes many of the participants would not be able "within any reasonable time" to complete payment for the shares.

Under the eight-year-old plan the participants were expected to pay for the 200,000-odd shares of stock out of its earnings, retaining the shares as investments. Ninety-two Bethlehem employees, including 12 directors, are now participating.

The stockholders approved the management's proposal to dispose of the shares by Dec. 31, 1939, reimbursing the participants for payments made.

An amendment by a minority group who sought to postpone the deadline to 1942 was voted down. The motion was made by Lewis Gilbert and L. B. Coshland of New York, who claimed to represent 75 stockholders. They asked opportunity for the stock, now selling at $48 a share, to rise to $91.60, which it cost in 1930.

Seventy per cent of the 70,000 Bethlehem stockholders took part in the voting, mostly by proxy. The vote by shares was 3,065,412 against 9,235.

Mr. Schwab, founder of the corporation, declared the plan was "not a mistake," but that "times and conditions have not made it impractical."

He said the late Andrew Carnegie, to whom "I was like a son," taught him that a business gets great returns by giving its employees an "incentive." Permitting employees to share corporation profits was the incentive of the stock ownership plan, he said.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Copper, steady; electrolytic spot, 9.00; export, 8.85. Tin, steady; spot and near-by, 35.88; forward, 35.90. Lead, steady; New York spot, 4.50-68; East St. Louis, 4.35. Zinc, steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 4.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.23	107.23	107.23
3 3¼s '46-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.18	109.18
1 2¾s '47-45	106.5	106.5	106.5
7 3½s '49-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
1 4¼s '52-47	118.17	118.17	118.17
2 2¾s '51-48	104.10	104.10	104.10
1 2½s '48	103.22	03.22	03.22
2 2½s '53-49	01.26	101.26	101.26
3 3s '55-51	106.11	106.9	106.9
1 2¾s '60-55	104.8	104.8	104.8

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	103.1	103.1	103.1
4 2¼s '44-42	103.18	103.17	103.17
3 3s 52-44	106.4	106.4	106.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s '44	61¾	61¾	61¾
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21½	21½	21½
22 Allis Chalm 4s '52	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Am Ice '53	100	100	100
1 Am Int 5½s'45	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
10 Am T&T 6½s'43	113	112⅞	113
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102⅜	102¼	102¼
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11 Arm Del 4s '57	94	94	94
7 Arm Del 4s'55	94½	94	94
8 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	83	83	83
9 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	90½	90	90
5 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 ACL cit 4s '52	54	54	54
5 A C Line 4½s'64	58	58	58
1 A C Line 5s'45	67½	67½	67½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 B¾O rfg 5s '95	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 B&O 5s '96 F	19	18¾	18¾
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18½	18½
14 B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15¾	15¾
2 B&O 4s '48	42	42	42
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	37½	37½	37½
4 B&O 4s 'T C'59	29	29	29
3 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51st	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
26 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104½	104⅝
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	97½	97½
24 Beth Stl 3½s '52	92½	92¼	92⅜
7 Bklp Edis 3¼s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Bklp Man Tr 4½s '66	55½	55	55
1 Bklp Un Gas 6s '47	99¼	98¾	98¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25⅝	25¼	25¼
4 Cal Pack 5s '40	101	29-32	29-32
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115½	115½	115½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	98½	98⅝	98⅝
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79¼	79¾
8 Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	100	99¾	100
4 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76⅝	76⅜	76¼
4 Cen R R N3J 5s '87	25	25	25
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	22	22	22
4 ChampionP&F 4¾s50	96¾	96½	96½
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	81½	81½	81½
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91⅞	91¼	91½
13 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	99⅝	99½	99½
12 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	94½	94	94
1 Int Hydro E 6s '44	65¾	64½	64½
3 Int Paper 5s '47	89¼	89	89
45 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91	90½	90½
11 Int T&T4½s '52	65¼	64	64
14 Int T&T 5s '55	68¾	67½	67½
5 Jones & LglinSt4½s'61	96½	96½	96½
6 K C South 5s '50	96¾	95	95
2 K C Term 4s '60	106	105⅞	106
1 Kresge Foun 4s '45	100½	100½	100½
1 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	80	80	80
5 Leh C&N 4½s '34C	51	51	51
1 Leh Valy Coal 5s '54	85	85	85
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	21	21	21
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	19	19	19
3 Louisia&Ark5s'69	72½	72½	72½
5 Louis&N un 4s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Louis&N3¾s2003	75⅝	75⅛	75½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28	28	28
16 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100½	100	100¼
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	108¾	108⅝	108¾
2 MilElRy&L 5s '01B	14⅛	11¾	101⅝
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18⅜	18¼	18¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 F	18¼	18	18
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6½	6½
12 Mon W Pa P8 4½s '60	106	105¾	105¾
1 Mon W Pa P8 6s '85	93½	93½	93½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94	94	94
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	58¼	58¼	58¼
52 Nat Distrp 3¾s '51 ww	101¼	101	101¼
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
5 Nt RR Mex 4½s'26 asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 N Y C & H 4½s '63 B	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	96	95½	96
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	57	57	57
5 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	24	24	24
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
2 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	45¾	45½	45¾
6 NYC 3¾s '46	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
6 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	33	33	33
2 NK Dock 5s 38 ct	54	54	54
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	105	105	105
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	15	15	15
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	21¼	21	21
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	6½	6½	6½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s92	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 NY Steam 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 NY Steam 5s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 NY Tel 4½s 39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	107½	107½	107½
2 Niagara Sh 5½ 50	87	87	87
3 Norf & W 4s 96	117	117	117
4 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104¾	104½	104½
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63	62
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	56	55	55
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
4 Nor Pac3s2047	49	49	49
1 OhioEd 4s '67	101½	101½	101½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	98	98
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	99½	99½	99½
8 Otis Steel 4½s '62	71½	70½	70½
1 Pac Cas&Elec 4s '64	110	110	110
1 Pac T&Tel 3¼s '66 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Para Bway 4s '55 ct	58½	58½	58½
2 Para Plct 3¼s '47	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
12 Pen FaLt 4½s '81	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
10 Pen Co 4s '63	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
45 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	89½	89½	89½
8 Pen RR 4½s64 B	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	76	75¾	75¾
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	45	42	42
5 Phila Co 6s 47	93½	93½	93½
10 Phil Rea C&I 6s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Phillips Ry 4s 37	14	14	14
2 PCC & StL 5s 70A	100	100	100
3 PCC & St L 4¼s 77	92½	92½	92½
6 PCC & S L 4½s42B	106½	106½	106⅝
1 PortlGen E 4½s 60	88	88	88
3 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	11½	11½	11½
8 Radio Keith 6s 41	71⅞	70	70
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	71½	71½	71½
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56	96½	96½	96½
13 Republic Steel 4½s'61	84	83⅝	83⅝
3 Richfield Oil 4s 52	97	97	97
3 St L S F 4½s 78	9½	9½	9½
2 StLSF4½s78ctf st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4 St L S F 5s 59 A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 St L SW 5s 52	16	16	16
3 St L SW rfg5s 90	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7	7
1 Sea A L 4s '50	12	12	12
7 Shell Un 2½s '51	103½	103½	103½
7 Silesian Am 7s '41	70¾	70½	70¾
1 Simmons 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
5 Socony Vac Oil3⅛s'50	107½	107½	107½
24 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	37¾	37¼	37¾
17 So Pac 4½s '69	38¼	38	38¼
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¾	49¾	49¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	40	40	40
1 South Ry 5s '94	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107⅞	107½	107¾
16 Tex El Pow 6s '47A	94	93½	93½
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	101½	101½	101½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	77	77	77
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7½	7½
17 Third Ave 4s '60	23½	23½	23½
10 TideWatAsO3½s'52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75	75	75
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
3 USRub5s'47 105 13-32	105	13-32	105 13-32
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Util P&L 5s '59	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103¼	103½
4 Walwrth 4s '55	64	63⅜	63⅝
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	75	75	75
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	109	108½	108½
1 West Md 4s '52	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103	103	103
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Western Un 5s '60	58¾	57¾	57¾
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50½	50½	50½
1 WestVaP&PapI4½s'52	103⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91½	91½	91½
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Wis Pub Svc 5s '61	106	106	106
26 Youngst S&T 4s '61	99¾	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 Antwerp 5s '58	94½	94½	94½
42 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83½	83	83
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83½	83½
1 Argentine 4½s'71	93	93	93
1 Australia 5s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101½	101⅜
5 Austria 7s '57	33⅛	33½	33⅛
3 Belgium 6s '55	103½	102½	103½
1 Bergen City 5s '60	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Berl City El 6½s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Brazil 8s '41	14½	14½	14½
11 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
4 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	64	64	64
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	55⅞	55¾	55¾
4 Canada 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
1 Canada 3½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
43 Canada 3s '67	98	97¾	97¾
7 Chile 8s '60	19½	19½	19½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19½	19½	19½
10 Chilean Mun 7s '60	16	15⅞	15⅞
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	15½	15½	15½
6 Copenhag 4½s '53	95	95	95
1 Cuba 4½s '49	99	99	99
7 Czecho 8s '51	72¾	72	72¾
5 Denmark 5s '42	103½	103½	130½
2 Denmark 5½s '55	100½	100½	100½
21 Denmark 4½s '62	95¾	95½	95¾
2 Dom 5½s '42	56¼	56	56
4 Frankfort 6½s '53	20½	20½	20½
9 French 7½s '41	102¾	102½	102½
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	35¼	35½	35½
8 Ger Gov 5½s '65	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Greek 6s '68	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Haiti 6s '52	72	72	72
12 Hung Mun 7½s '45	11¾	11¼	11¾
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	62	62	62
3 Italy 7s 1951	79	78	78
6 Japan 6½s'54	72	72	72
15 Japan 5½s'65	59½	59	59½
10 Kars 6s '42 ct st pr in	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Lombard El 7s'52	63½	63½	63½
5 Milan City 6½s'52	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 Nord Ry 6½s'50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Norway 6s'44	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Norway 4s'63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Norway 4½s'58	103½	103½	103½
31 Orient Dev 6½s'58	50¾	50¼	50¼
7 Pac Coast-RR 5½s'48	88½	88½	88½
1 Peru 7s'59	9	9	9
12 Peru 1st 6s'60	8½	8½	8½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Poland 6s'40	48	47¼	48
3 Porto Alegr 7½s'66	7	7	7
2 Queensld 6s'41	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Rheinelbe 7s'46	35½	36¼	35½
1 Rio de Jan 6s'46	8	8	8
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'46	7	7	7
5 Roumania Inst 7s'59	23½	23¾	23½
4 Taiwan RR 5½s'71	51½	51¼	51½
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	56½	56½	56½
1 Westph Un El P 6s'53	22¼	22½	22¼

Total today (May 21, estimated), 3,300,000; previous day, 4,334,126; week ago, 2,680,800; year ago, 3,695,000; two years ago, 4,518,000; Jan. 1 to date (estimated), 695,874,730; year ago, 1,465,181,000; two years ago, 1,818,898,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1	⅛	1 ⅛
Curb Exch	1½		1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	⅜
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44⅞c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1¼	1¼@1¼	1¼

London Market

Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝@⅝
3 mos bills	⅝	⅝	⅝@⅝
Bar gold	140s 1½d	140s 1½d	140s 6d
Bar silver	18¾d	18¾d	20¾d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅝
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅝
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛		
4 months	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛	⅛@⅛		
5-6 mnths	⅜@⅜	⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜	⅜@⅜		

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	3½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	4	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 Noon, May 21

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.96⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.95¾	4.9612	8.2397
France—franc	.0278⅞	.02793/4	.1686
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2287	§
Italy—lira	.0528⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5523	.5523	§
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2561	.4537
Norway—krone	.2491	.2496	.4537
Denmark—krone	.213	.2217	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348½	.0348½	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1980	.2981
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451⅝	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.2625	.2625	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2023
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.3400	.3400	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4400	.4400	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2896	.298	.8440
India—rupee	.3706	.3706	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5549	.6806
Hong Hong—dol	.3090	.3090	*
Shanghai—dol	.2325	.2281	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5763½	.5782½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9912½	.912½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 19: Receipts, $41,312,221.01; expenditures, $41,408,311.14; net balance, $2,676,952,496.28; customs receipts for the month, $13,910,963.47. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $5,585,469,672.33; expenditures, $6,767,015,396.48, including $1,870,022,606.74 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,381,545,623.12; gross debt, $37,444,360,581.58, an increase of $20,037,934.56 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,898,758,833.96.

Beet Sugar Deliveries Off

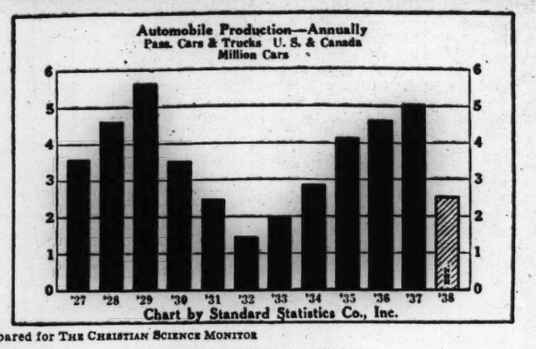
NEW YORK (AP)—United States beet sugar deliveries during April, as reported by United States Beet Sugar Association, totaled 1,814,909 100-pound bags compared with 1,903,161 during April, 1937. The cumulative total for the period Oct. 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, was 10,889,201 bags compared with 16,798,396 during a like period a year previous.

Exchange Short Interest Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total short interest existing on the April 29 settlement date as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange from information submitted by its members amounted to 1,384,113 shares, against 1,097,858 shares as of March 31, last.

Automobile Output for 1938 Estimated 50 P. C. Under 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First half production of automobiles is estimated at about 1,350,000 cars, representing a drop of close to 54 per cent from the first six months of 1937. A number of manufacturers will probably make only a limited number of cars in the third quarter, which is expected to record the widest year-to-year decrease in output of any quarter this year.

With the fourth quarter, producers will be gaining headway on 1939 models, and a definite upswing in operations will doubtless occur at that time, the extent of which will be governed largely by general economic conditions six months hence.

Any recovery that can be realized in the closing period of the year, however, is not expected to improve the 1938 showing significantly. The outlook is for a decline of fully 50 per cent in production from the 5,016,000 cars made in 1937.

Wheat Price Near 5-Year Low Due To Big New Crop

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Overshadowed by the rapid approach of active commencement of North America's 1938 harvest, wheat prices now are threatening to tumble below any level since 1933.

Downturns previously this season have smashed bottom records that go back to 1934, but a further recession of only a few cents would outdo any drop of value in a whole year additional. Traders say the menace is because the prospective movement of the new crop has fast shown itself more and more effective as a market influence.

Notwithstanding presence of black rust Southwest, latest reports indicate the main outlook both for winter and spring crops in the United States is excellent, and also in Canada. Owing to the large amount of rust-resistant varieties used for seeding this year's spring crop, the trade is not greatly impressed at present by chances of black rust working northward from the winter wheat area.

Rust damage results, it is generally agreed, will be for the most part a matter of future weather conditions. So far, temperatures in the Southwest have not been high, a circumstance which tends to make the trade optimistic as to the outcome. On the other hand, so much rain has been received over a large area that a period of dry weather would now be very beneficial for most winter wheat, whereas sub-soil moisture shortage in parts of the Dakotas implies need of above-normal rains for the spring crop.

In contrast with the prospect of a large North American yield are drought damage reports from important producing regions in Europe. For example, the Portuguese crop is expected to be but 50 per cent of normal. Elsewhere in Southern Europe, too, the outlook is adverse, especially as to Italy and Greece.

Despite record-breaking big export shipments of corn from the United States, corn and oats values have averaged a little lower. Willingness of many rural holders to sell at current quotations has been a factor.

Rye reflects the prospect of a record harvest in South Dakota.

Provisions show effects of bigger Chicago stocks of lard than expected.

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Wheat rose ⅝ of a cent a bushel here today, influenced by reports of increased uneasiness abroad concerning French-Italian and German-Czechoslovakian political strains.

The fact that trade cables credited Liverpool market upturns to European uneasiness over war possibilities attracted special notice. So many false alarms on this score, however, had previously been received that most traders here were inclined to discount heavily any new alarmist advices. Liverpool quotations, due unchanged to ¼ cent lower, closed today at ⅜-⅝ of a cent net gain.

Low Farm Interest Rate to Be Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a house bill extending to July 1, 1940, the reduced interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans to farmers.

Under the terms of the bill 3½ per cent interest would be charged on installments falling due up to that date. Present authority for charging the reduced rate would expire next June 30.

Existing provisions of the law authorizing reductions in interest to 4 per cent on loans made by the Federal Land Bank commissioner,

High Court Asked to Review Its Own Stockyards Decision

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Government sought reconsideration today of the Supreme Court's recent Kansas City stockyards decision affecting procedure of quasi-judicial Government agencies.

A petition asking reconsideration asserted the Court had reversed itself. Action on the petition is expected Monday.

In an opinion, April 25, Chief Justice Hughes described as "fatally defective" the procedure followed by the Secretary of Agriculture in reducing charges commission men at the stockyards may make. He criticized the failure to give the commission merchants a chance to rebut proposed findings.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace said in statements that the procedure followed was placed in effect by the previous Administration and since had been abandoned.

Petition Filed

The petition for rehearing was filed late yesterday by Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson. He asserted that in a decision two years ago on the same litigation the Court held that presentation by the Secretary of Agriculture of a "tentative report" to the commission merchants was not "essential to the validity of the hearing."

"The Court," he added, "now revives the question as to a tentative report and holds that the failure of the Secretary of Agriculture to serve such a report, five years previously, was a 'vital effect.'"

Mr. Jackson continued:

"We do not here question the power of the Court to reverse its previous decision, if it considers it to have been erroneous. We do suggest that the reversal warrants a rehearing."

It was the April 25 decision that caused the National Labor Relations Board to attempt to withdraw from Circuit Courts litigation involving the Republic Steel Corporation, Ford Motor Company, and other concerns. The Board wished to revise its procedure to meet possible Supreme Court objections.

Arguments on the right of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia to refuse to permit withdrawal of the Republic Steel Case will be heard before the Supreme Court Monday.

The Labor Board yesterday objected in the Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., to answering 74 questions asked by attorneys for the Ford Company in opposing enforcement of the Board's order holding the Ford Company guilty of violating the Wagner Act.

The Board contended the questions were a "fishing expedition."

Questions Asked

Among the questions were whether the Board, before announcing its decision, consulted Benjamin Cohen and Thomas Corcoran, Administration legal advisers; John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief; or Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers.

Another petition before the Supreme Court justices at their regular Saturday conference was a challenge by Remington Rand, Inc., of a Labor Board order directing the Corporation to reinstate employees who participated in a 1936 strike. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the Board.

Social Medicine Hit by New Jersey Medical Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20—Restrictions upon the writing activities of Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, are asked here today in a resolution adopted by members of the Medical Society of New Jersey at its 172nd annual meeting. The society also voiced opposition to socialized medicine.

Heated discussion preceded acceptance of the resolution at the final session of the convention yesterday when the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association was requested to have Dr. Fishbein confine his writings solely to publications issued by the association.

"The editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association is accepted and referred to by the press of the nation as the spokesman for organized medicine," the resolution said.

"He conducts a column in the daily press that advises as to health. He has edited a 'modern home medical adviser,' the newspaper advertisements of which claim 'money could not buy better health guidance.' He has admitted he has control over the advertising in this book."

Delegates from New Jersey to the House of Delegates of the Association were instructed to urge the Board of Trustees of the Association to order Dr. Fishbein to "confine his writings to the official publications."

An expression of the Society's attitude toward socialization of medicine was had in the inaugural address of Dr. William J. Carrington, the new president, who committed the organization to a policy to "preserve for all the people regardless of income the free choice of physicians."

Dr. Carrington, an Atlantic City physician, stated his position upon the highly controversial issue as he outlined a list of objectives and administrative policies.

The new President of the State Medical Society declared himself opposed to socialized administration of medicine regardless of the form it might take, "whether it be complete medical care for all the people at public expense, or partial care, as in Communist Russia, the German system of socialized medicine or the Panel Practice of Great Britain."

Further Netherlands Credit to Aid Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands Government is determined to tackle the unemployment problem with renewed vigor, and to provide jobs for several thousands by means of public works for which a credit of 30,000,000 fl. (about $17,000,000) is to be granted.

Since 1934, 100,000,000 fl. have been spent on work extension projects over and above the normal public works. The new credit will further increase the number of jobs. Should it be proved that this credit is insufficient to finance projects which are considered economically justified, the Government is to propose additional credits.

Although unemployment is declining—leaving seasonal influences out of the reckoning—it is still considerable. In January, 1936, there were nearly 50,000 unemployed, or 30 per cent of all available labor. In the spring of 1938 more than 400,000, or about 25 per cent of all workers, were jobless.

Meanwhile new ways are being explored for remedying the demoralizing effects of idleness on the unemployed. Mr. C. P. M. Romme, Minister for Social Affairs, has taken the initiative in this respect and worked out a plan which is to be first put to the test at Breda, provincial town in the province of North Brabant. If it proves a success, it is to be applied all over the country.

The governing thought of the new plan is to organize the unemployed in groups, under a leader. These groups are to be put to work in allotment gardens and workshops specially established for this purpose, while sports grounds are to be thrown open for them. Further courses for special instruction and training are to be organized, as well as excursions. Jobless who join in one or other of these activities, are to be exempt from the daily duty of reporting and registering at the unemployment relief bureaus. The leaders of the groups are to receive an extra remuneration of 20 per cent over their dole.

The unemployed are to elect their leaders themselves. All necessary materials are to be provided by a commission, comprising representatives of cultural and sports societies, of the Government and of the municipality. The costs are to be paid for by the Government. In the center of Breda a huge, unoccupied building is to be rented to house the workshops and the education courses. Choral societies and theatrical groups are to be formed, and an open air theater is to be laid out.

New Cotton Uses Studied in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The School of Forestry at The University of Georgia is co-operating with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in finding new uses for cotton.

Under an agreement just completed with the corporation, the school will be supplied sufficient cotton fabric of a special weave to be used in covering the seed in the beds of the Forest School nursery.

Obsolete Plane Now Saves Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAINESVILLE, Ohio—A new use for an obsolete airplane has been discovered here, one which has never before been tried east of the Rocky mountains, it is said.

The plane, which formerly carried David Ingalls, World War ace and candidate for Governor of Ohio, on his campaign around the state, and in which he did thousands of hours of flying, is now acting as a "fruit saver," or "scare frost."

Mounted on a revolving platform on a steel tower 40 feet high and stripped of its wings, the plane goes on duty whenever frost threatens the tender fruit buds.

The backwash of the propeller keeps the air in motion over a wide area, thereby helping to keep frost from rising from the ground. Heat from a huge bonfire built at the foot of the tower, is thus circulated.

Recently thousands of buds were saved in this manner on the Herman Mantle farm, when lower temperatures came suddenly.

Jurymen Selected In Harlan Coal Case

LONDON, Ky., May 20 (AP)—A jury of eight farmers, two country storekeepers, a bookkeeper and a carpenter was accepted by both Government and defense today for the trial of Harlan County coal operators, peace officers, and corporations charged with conspiracy to deprive miners of labor organization rights.

Before the 12 regular jurors were sworn in, the Government dismissed charges against one corporation and one company official, bringing the number of corporate defendants to 20 and the number of executives on trial to 22. Also accused as conspirators are 22 former or present Harlan law officers.

Germany Arrests Man Who Left U. S.

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, May 21 (AP)—Dr. Ignatz T. Griebl, former American National Socialist leader, who left New York just before a Federal Grand Jury began an investigation of activities of foreign secret agents, is in custody here.

It was learned that he was held by Harbor Police for not possessing a passport when he attempted to land from the liner Bremen, which arrived May 17.

The penalty for breach of passport regulations is a money fine or a short period in jail if the money is not forthcoming. Dr. Griebl is held pending sentence, which is expected in a few days.

Meanwhile he is not allowed visitors. It was ascertained that the United States Consulate has taken no steps in the case and is awaiting instructions from Washington.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway—Sub-let June, small, attractive, furnished apartment, kitchenette, hall, bath; facing Fenway. Apt. 69. Ken. 3030 eves.

LONGWOOD TOWERS

Now Available

LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
DINING ROOM
KITCHENETTE

On yearly lease unfurnished

ONE AT $100 ONE AT $105

Maid Service
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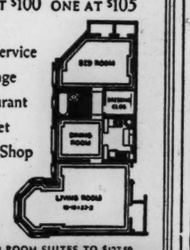

OTHER 3 ROOM SUITES TO $127.50

LONGWOOD TOWERS
LONGWOOD 3200
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston

Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Every Service Included

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 BUICK 4-door sedan, black, excellent condition; must sacrifice. Call MRS. BROWN, Longwood 5755 (Brookline, Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MIAMI, FLA.—REAL HOME FOR CHILDREN. Spacious grounds, loving care, balanced meals. 3341 Mary St., Coconut Gr. Ph. 4-5863.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, ME.—Balcony lodge, 4 rooms, additional cabins, furnished; ocean view; woods; secluded; references. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COTTAGE for rent on shore of Long Pond, Henniker, N. H.; good fishing and boating; everything furnished; $200 from June 1 to Oct. 31. MILDRED MALLORY, Henniker, N. H.

FOR RENT, July and August, Wellfleet, Cape Cod, large 9-room house, bath, electric lights, running water, spacious yards, verandas; adults only; price reasonable. A. B. HIGGINS, 105 Arundel Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

SHORE COTTAGE, Harwich Port, Cape Cod —Fully equipped for 8 people; three bedrooms, extra couches, bathroom, hot water, gas, oil heater, fireplace, porches; $400 for season or $200 June-July $200 Aug.-Sept. ARTHUR H. McINTOSH, 358 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. KEN. 0084.

TO LET—On Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine, furnished, seven-room cottage, modern conveniences; good fishing and bathing; $150.00 season; also smaller cottages. FRED HARRINGTON, Peaks Island, Maine.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

REFINISHING, early glass, home-made candies, sandwiches, box lunches, ice cream, tonics. 56A Falmouth St., Boston. COM. 1995.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Walking distance to The Mother Church; studio living room, electric kitchen; moderate rental. Write Apt. 2, 207 Commonwealth Ave. Phone KEN. 4637.

BOSTON, 393 Beacon St., Suite 2—Sublet one room, bath, electric kitchenette; to Sept. 1st or longer. Inquire evenings.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet June 12 to Sept. 20; six rooms, completely furnished; porch. 1180 Beacon St. Call Asp. 5039 from 9:30 to 1.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Three rooms completely furnished May-Oct.; reasonable. 71-50 Austin St. (Apt. 3-B). Boulevard 8-7046; Supt.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Modern 6-room, beautifully furnished apt., electric refrigeration; garage; summer; reasonable; adults. Phone evenings, N. N. 5722-J.

N. Y. C., 10 Sheridan Square—Three-room apartment, elevator, gross ventilation, beautiful view, 12th floor; from June 1st for $95. Mrs. G. J. Hammond, CH. 3-2918.

N. Y. C., 222 West 59th St.—Opposite park; furnished, attractive three rooms, June 27th to Sept. 15th; reasonable. TOZERE.

SUBLET furn. 1-room hotel apt., kitchenette, bath; near The Mother Church; rea. Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE FENMORE

For a month or longer, clean, cool and well-serviced, furnished apartment homes at less than hotel rates.

64 Charlesgate E. at Boylston St., Boston

TO SUBLET—Beautifully furn. apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; near Public Garden; living room having river view; elevator, janitor service; interested parties call COM. 2502, Boston, between 9 and 11:30 A. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

APARTMENT MANAGEMENT

COUPLE now managing high class apartment building want larger building commensurate with their ability and experience; complete charge; highly recommended; locate anywhere. Box A-37, Suite 3-101, General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

BOOKS

PERSONAL service of books supplementary to school work fitted to grade level of children, local agent for Associated Authors books and Expression company books covering choral speaking. Call or send for folders. Ruth Parker School Service, 333 N. Layman Ave., 5600 East, Indianapolis, Ind. Phone IRvington 6325.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED young woman, operator of resort tea room, desires position for the summer as hostess; capable of serving in any capacity. MAUDE W. KNIGHT, 170 Chilean Ave., Palm Beach, Fla.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 59 miles from Boston in the Uncanoonuc Mt. region. 43rd season. $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Telephone 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DOGS FOR SALE

English COCKER SPANIELS

Puppies, male-female, registered. A. J. McLaughlin, 6 Whittlesey Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. C. N. 0841-M.

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CORA SMITH STUDIO—Your plastic form made in twenty minutes, dresses individually designed with free form, designing, sewing taught. 41 West 51st St. ELdorado 5-5674.

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COAT RACKS. RENT AND SELL JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq. Boston CAP. 3633

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Period piano with needle-point bench; also dining room suite; excellent condition. Box W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE: show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

HANDSOME Antique American Sheraton dining table and 8 chairs, perfect condition; reasonable $2600. Call or write for particulars. MRS. J GORDON FISHER, Hanover, Penna.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE, experienced butler-houseman for private family; country home; English or German. Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. FREDERIC LYKES, Arden, N. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant, Christian Scientist preferred, Address, stating qualifications, Box S-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HANOVER, MASS.—Charming old colonial, with all old charm. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil burner, G. E. kitchen; reduced to $10,500 for immediate sale; would consider renting. R. A. CARTER, Washington St. Tel. Hanover 106.

NEAR Ipswich, Mass.—4 miles from sea; old paneled house, remodeled by famous architect; 18 rooms, 3 baths and lavatory; combination cottage, garage, and stable for 4 horses; lovely grounds of 20 acres. FRANCIS T. PARKER Tel. Salem 212.

OIL CITY, PENNA.—Lovely colonial home; three bedrooms, hot water heat, breakfast room; owner living out of state. A. J. ULMAN, No. 3 Clifford St.

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Woman alone wishes to dispose of her up-to-date home at a great discount; 6 rooms, garage, 2 sun porches; oil heat; must see place to appreciate it; no brokers. MISS ANNIE OAKES, Phone GRanite 4051-J. On Crabtree Estate.

HOUSES FURNISHED

HINGHAM, MASS. — Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage and stable; 3 acres; adjoining Whitney Woods Reservation bridle paths. Hingham 0970.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Mediator 3-4900. 553 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

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Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3622.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods
NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass
Telephone TALBOT 2400

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings; Grand Central zone. Call MU. 2-2072 after 1:30 P. M., or Astoria 8-8819.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—PROPERTY

I am interested in purchasing developed property that is free and clear of mortgages. Communicate with
E. U. BROWN
1294 Beacon Street Brookline
Or Tel. LON. 2801.

PAYING GUESTS

ON SECLUDED White Mountain lake; a few guests taken in comfortable cottage facing Conway Lake; wide view; outdoor sports; $18 per week.
H. LOUISE NESMITH
229 Andover Street Lowell, N. H.

PERRY COTTAGE, Ridgefield, Conn.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; located near Penny's Grand Canyon; booklets. BEULAH FULLER Wellsboro, Pa.. R. D. #8.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 0766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
FOR SALE—IN THE LAP OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN RANGE

3 master bedrooms, 2½ baths, living and sun rooms, each with open fireplace; den off dining room; open porch off master bedroom; automatic Iron Fireman hot water heat; servants' quarters with bath in English basement; 2-car garage; large lot; abundance of shrubs; four blocks from country club; in beautiful Lake View Park section; price $18,500.

Also Spanish stucco bungalow, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil burner, hot water heat; superb panoramic mountain view; servants' quarters in garage; price $8500. F. C. H. Owner, 902 So. Hobart, Los Angeles, Calif.

BOOTHBAY REGION, MAINE — Ideally located, furnished summer homes; rent-sale. Boothbay Region Realty Co., Boothbay Harbor, Maine

CAPE COD Sale or let, 12 room old colonial, brick ends; in West Falmouth; oil heat, perfect bay view; 2-car garage; well kept; with acreage. Box V-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
681 Commonwealth Ave., Com. Newton 5252

HOME FOR SALE—Semi-ranch, 7-rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, insulated, modern in every way, garage, delightful location with fully landscaped garden, price reasonable. Box W-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KENNEBUNK, MAINE, For Sale

Colonial built about 1800; completely modernized 1936; five acres; large living room, dining room, library, butler's pantry; 4 master bedrooms 6 small rooms, 4 baths, 2 lavatories, maids' quarters, cellar; oil burning vapor heat; 8 fireplaces; 6-car garage, workshop, barns. Occupied only few months; near beaches and golf course.
R. L. GIBSON, 201 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

WEST MEDFORD—Modern six-room Dutch colonial, with garage; hardwood floors, steam heat; luxurious landscaping; 14840 sq. ft. land; price $9200. Tel. MYStic 6285-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 and 21 Winchester St.—Transients accommodated, rooms with or without private bath; excellent meals; large piazzas; garage; conveyance to services. Long. 9054.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE rooms and apartments for visitors to Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; meals if desired. Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St. Ken 1022.

BOSTON, 270 Clarendon St. cor. Marlboro—Very attractive, large, cool rooms, facing Charles River; also single rooms; reasonable. COM. 9864.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside room, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. COM. 9763.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—2 fine rooms with connecting bath, in strictly private home; quiet, convenient location; call after 11 a. m. Asp. 3080.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Real home, comfortable rooms, excellent food, private family. Phone ASP. 2587 or 19 Columbia St.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive, large rooms, one block Public Garden, 31 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Phone COM. 8463.

104 MARLBORO STREET

Near Public Garden; summer vacancies in attractive guest house. COM. 7974.

N. Y. C.—Two large exclusive rooms with hot and cold water and bath; finest location. Tel. University 4-6847.

ROXBURY, Mass.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; quiet location, convenient to car line; breakfast if desired. 6 Burton Ave. Tel. Hig. 7922.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apt. 314, West Clifton Terrace—Large, bright, newly decorated room, spacious closet, one door opens into bathroom; no other roomers; $6 single, $7 double. Columbia 7744 after 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGH school student, 17, desires vacation work within 100 miles N. Y. C.; board and small pay. KIEFER, 13 Main St., Hempstead, N. Y.

OFFICE man, experienced, reliable, orders, inventories, billing, correspondence, details. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Companion, American gentleman, forty-five, fine background, culture, travel, business experience, seeks responsible position. Box T-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman, excellent background; companion, manager household; country; drive car. Write Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED English woman wants summer position as companion or chaperon; experienced driver. Dayeroft School, Noroton Heights, Stamford, Conn.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, above average, real estate, engineering, any line; poise, initiative. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, R. I.—Unique inn overlooking ocean; bathing, sailing, fishing, golf; quiet, restful; booklet.

THE OLD MILL RIVER PLACE
Opens June 15 to welcome old and new friends seeking a vacation home for study, rest and quiet. Information on request. Selected clientele. Adults only.
MRS. R. C. MacWILLIAMS, St. Albans, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

BIG SQUAM LAKE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. 495 feet shore, 10 acres land, well adapted for any recreation development; well-furnished cottage; electric refrigerator; two sleeping cabins, garage; electric lights, telephone; $13,000; if interested in a beautiful location correspond with ROY H. SPAULDING, Plymouth, N. H.

CAMDEN, MAINE—For rent, directly on seashore: beautiful view of sea and mountains; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $600 season; also smaller cottage, $250; both fully furnished. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

SHERMAN, CONN.—Attractive home, seven rooms, two baths; completely furnished; studio; private lake; rent for summer season, $600. Stetson Ward, R. F. D., Sherman, Conn.

SUMMER RENTAL

COAST OF MAINE—Log camp in deep woods, eight rooms, two baths; also frame cottage, six rooms, bath; both fully furnished, modern conveniences; rents reasonable. Box 505, Boothbay Harbor.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., Sea Breeze section—Two blocks from ocean; new, well furnished bungalow, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, screened east porch, automatic hot water, electric refrigeration, garage; $250 from June to Oct.; smaller bungalow, $125. MRS. A. F. COURSEN, 301 N. Wild Olive.

FOR RENT—Bungalow in the heart of the White Mountains, Twin Mt., N. H.; most desirable, beautifully furnished bungalow, 4 large bedrooms, large living room, open fireplace, wood furnished; steam heated; all modern conveniences; free garage space; beautiful views of the Presidential and Franconia ranges Write for particulars. Address: Box 28, Twin Mountain, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH teaching position wanted by American, former university teacher, fall term; also Spanish, German. Frank B. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

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LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities, —such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of that number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of Cash in Bank, January 1, 1937	$ 809.07	$349,598.31	$350,407.38
Add:			
Receipts:			
Proceeds from matured securities	$ 19,000.00	$ 17,000.00	$ 36,000.00
Receipts from real estate—as per Income Account		323,086.02	323,086.02
Interest received on securities		43,421.25	43,421.25
Receipt from surety companies of Principal and interest accrued on claim against E. L. Dolan	253.82	55.55	309.37
Total Receipts	$ 19,253.82	$383,562.82	$402,816.64
Total	$ 20,062.89	$733,161.13	$753,224.02
Deduct:			
Disbursements:			
Securities purchased		$403,843.75	$403,843.75
Accrued interest on securities purchased		221.00	221.00
Disbursements on account of real estate taxes, repairs, etc.—per Income Account		221,641.72	221,641.72
Administrative expenses		6,032.96	6,032.96
Advertising financial statement of fund		4,501.30	4,501.30
W. P. A. Project—materials purchased		90.14	90.14
Disbursements on Account of:			
Construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury		6,096.99	6,096.99
Tablets for Paul Revere Mall		886.34	886.34
Total Disbursements		$643,314.20	$643,314.20
Balance of Cash in Bank—Dec. 31, 1937	$ 20,062.89	$ 89,846.93	$109,909.82

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1937

Balance of Unexpended Income—Jan. 1, 1937			$525,061.76
Add:			
Receipts from Real Estate:			
Rents collected		$193,644.85	
Amount collected on alterations		275.00	
Interest collected on alterations		2,874.05	
Taxes collected from tenants		121,323.98	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants		4,738.64	
Electricity and water bills collected from tenants		58.60	
Miscellaneous items collected from tenants		170.90	
Total Receipts from Real Estate		$323,086.02	
Deduct:			
Disbursements on Account of Real Estate:			
Taxes paid		$125,852.40	
Repairs		70,752.11	
Insurance		6,296.87	
Electric light and power		1,595.88	
Fuel and heat furnished		2,838.70	
Gas		37.20	
Wages paid		9,248.00	
Water		1,865.79	
Supplies		2,734.22	
Miscellaneous expense		420.55	
Total Disbursements on account of Real Estate			221,641.72
Net receipts from Real Estate			$101,444.30
Add:			
Other Receipts (Net):			
Interest received on securities	$43,421.25		
Less: Accrued interest on securities purchased	221.00		
Interest Received on Securities (Net)	$43,200.25		
Interest on claim against E. L. Dolan	55.55		
Total other receipts (Net)		43,255.80	
		$144,700.10	
Deduct:			
Other Disbursements and Losses:			
Administrative expenses	$6,032.96		
Advertising financial statement of fund	4,501.30		
Loss on securities matured—Income account	506.47		
W. P. A. Project—Materials purchased	90.14		
Total Other Disbursements and Losses		11,130.87	
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements and Losses for the Year Ending December 31, 1937			133,569.23
Balance of Unexpended Income Available for Fund Purposes			$858,630.99
Deduct:			
Disbursements on Account of:			
Construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury:		$6,096.99	
Tablets for Paul Revere Mall		886.34	6,983.33

U. S. to Stiffen Prosecution Of Anti-Trust Cases

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, respectable people with no sense of guilt, who are under various business pressures to expand and get as much of the market as possible. Hitherto business leaders have largely felt that when they indulged in doubtful practice they were taking a chance of little more than an injunction. Reform can be achieved, says Mr. Arnold, only by a deterrent involving the risk of social stigma.

Sharper Deterrent

Too many innocent competitors are being run down by reckless business drivers. A promise to be good, and not do it again is not enough. Without a sharper kind of deterrent, he feels, the anti-trust laws are useless.

The other big point immediately proposed by Mr. Arnold, which has already gone into effect, is to promulgate with every anti-trust suit a statement by the Justice Department entering into the local conditions which prompted it, discussing the economic circumstances which led to its selection among the many other suits clamoring for enforcement, and offering first-hand information for the public, Congress and the courts on the deeper economic significance of the whole problem.

There is internal evidence that Mr. Arnold does not think such statements will have much effect at first on the courts. His writings and oral expressions indicate that he believes the courts have done most to build up the "folklore" which attaches to corporations their supposed individual personality. But the repeated statements of the department would have effect, he hopes, on a larger public.

Consistent Policy

In the Justice Department itself, he feels, it would build up gradually a consistent policy which would be a matter of public record. Other corporations would at last know in advance how the Department regarded their proposed maneuvers in given situations. Congress, too, would have data on which to base legislation. And the public would be kept informed, as insistently as by the dropping of water, of what the monopolistic practices—the traffic casualties of innocent competitors—means in the way of high prices, scarcity of goods and defunct small businesses.

"This seems to me," Mr. Arnold explained here, "to be the only solution to the problem of bringing the present concealed process of the necessary selection of cases out into the open where it can be a guide and a warning."

The Arnold formula was promulgated April 28, in New York. Since then no big anti-trust case has been instituted, although action against the Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors Finance Companies has been resumed. In connection with this, the Justice Department issued a formal statement which indicates what style the later documents will take. This explained that it is "the announced policy" of the Department to issue public statements "to clarify its prosecution policy with respect to anti-trust laws."

Concurrent Action

In the particular case "the only policy which needs statement and clarification concerns the concurrent use of civil and criminal remedies granted by the anti-trust laws." As to this, the point blank statement is made that "the department will not compromise a criminal case upon an agreement by defendants to refrain in the future from the violations with which they are charged." In using criminal and civil proceedings concurrently, the department explains, it is not trying to blackmail consent in the civil case by the weapon of the criminal case; but "at the same time it has never been the policy of the department to bar its doors at any stage of the proceedings against businessmen who may desire to propose a practical solution which is of major and immediate benefit to the industry."

Put in informal conversation, Mr. Arnold means that if the respectable young traffic killer offers to make restitution to the family of his victim, support the widow, and put the son through college, a greater social benefit will be accomplished than putting the young man in jail himself.

But anti-trust traffic violations must somehow be stopped. . . . They endanger every innocent pedestrian in the democracy.

Liquor Chief Cause Of Revoked Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Drunken driving was responsible for 66 per cent of the total license revocations in Pennsylvania last year, according to the Keystone Automobile Club.

In making public the result of a statistical study of revocations and suspensions, the club credited Secretary of Revenue Boardman with aiding materially in accident reduction by denying use of the highways to unfit drivers.

Revocations for drunken driving numbered 3,168 in a total of 4,785.

Unicameral Move Up Again in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — The second attempt to convert Oregon's legislative system into a "one-house system" has appeared with the issuance by Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle of a ballot title. The title, which will be submitted to voters, seeks to eliminate both Houses as they exist at present and establish a Legislature of assemblymen. If the project secures 20,020 signatures it will be placed on the ballot for the November general election.

The first attempt to promote such a legislative program was made in the Legislature two years ago. A bill was introduced—and defeated—to combine the Houses.

Curb on Power of Majority Essential for Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders at the Constitutional Convention had an eye both to the rights of property and an efficient government. They, therefore, erected an unprecedented series of restraints upon the popular will. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches were made as nearly equal in power as possible. Each could check the other. Vast areas of power were reserved to the States and the municipalities. The President was not to be elected direct, but by an electoral college. The Senate was to be elected by State Legislatures. The Fifth Amendment decreed that no man could be deprived of "life, liberty or property without due process of law." The Bill of Rights guaranteed freedom of press, of assembly, and of speech.

Security Sought

With such devices the drafters of the Constitution believed they had closed the door against rash and irresponsible majorities. The person or property of every individual in the nation was supposedly secured.

More important, they had set up an instrumentality for refining the popular will. The Constitution became a transformer, converting the formless, inchoate will of the majority into a workable government. As Walter Lippman said, it supplied the people with the means of ruling. Moreover, the majority, kept from demolishing the minority, was also kept from demolishing democracy itself. Democracy cannot exist if a passing majority seizes power and destroys all opposition. Let any ephemeral majority do this, and it may experience a fleeting, heady moment of unbridled power as in Germany and Italy, but there will be no more political freedom.

The majority recognizing this fact, has permitted its power to be curbed and delayed. It is a self-denying ordinance accepted partly in the theory of fair play and partly out of consideration for the morrow when, in its own turn, the majority may be the minority.

Since 1820, however, the trend has been strongly in the direction of more direct democracy. Popular election of Senators was substituted for their election by State Legislatures. The Electoral College became a rubber stamp merely registering the electorate's Presidential choice. Women received the vote. The initiative and referendum were adopted to bring the voters still closer to the process of the government. The courts, however, have been described by many historians as resisting this trend. They have arrayed themselves upon the side of the minority, and, by means of constant resort to the "due process" clause, have checked the extension of much social legislation that might encroach upon property rights.

Majorities Bigger

But suddenly with the advent of President Roosevelt, the question of majority rule was posed in an acute form. The majorities got bigger. President Roosevelt seemed, to many, to invite the majority to bid and to be determined to do its bidding. The Court-enlargement plan rose like a typhoon in the White House and swept abroad over the land. The superstructure of checks and balances and equal powers shook and swayed. Lord Macaulay had derided the American form of government as too much governed by the majority. The American Constitution is all sail and no anchor, he said. President Roosevelt now derided Macaulay. Democracy is the nation's anchor, the President said. The cure for democracy is more democracy, he added.

These developments struck dismay. The majority was being encouraged to invade property and engulf minority rights. It was scrapping all restraints on its power. Many were sure of it.

How shall the problem be met? Most authorities deny that we can go back and limit the franchise. The Industrial Revolution and the Reformation spread the doctrine of men's equality and freedom before the law. To forcibly barricade the well-worn path to the voting booth would probably be to cross the Fascist Rubicon.

Mere intoning of the fact that ours is a representative form of democracy offers little hope for solving the problem. Walter Lippmann in his "The Good Society" freely concedes that the majority, although curbed and impeded by the constitution, has the final power the American system to rule or misrule. The solution then seems to lie in this direction:

Desire for Curbs

The majority must be induced to "want" to continue the wise self-denying arrangement of checks and balances and other curbs on its own power. The minority, now fearful for its rights, could best promote this end, it is widely held, by so stabilizing its management of production that men are employed and the riches of the system more fairly distributed. The majority grows impatient with checks and balances when they seem to obstruct the more abundant life for all. Therefore, the minority by bringing its rights into closer conformity with the general welfare, could undoubtedly perpetuate representative government in all its moderation.

The United States Supreme Court in its decisions upholding the Social Security Law, the Wagner Labor legislation and the Washington minimum wage law has aligned itself nearer the side of the majority and behind more positive government action.

Much of the dread of majority rule stems from a deep distrust of the people. To many intellectuals and conservatives the people are apathetic and ill-informed, indifferent to their privilege of franchise, capable of being bought outright by corrupt bosses, and stirred to action principally by their own self-interest. This view holds that the select and educated few are better qualified to run the government.

Vernon Louis Parrington in "The Colonial Mind" replied to these assertions, when he wrote:

"But it has long since become a commonplace of political observation that the minority and not the majority is more dangerous to the common well-being, for it is the minority that most frequently uses government to its own ends."

Case for Democracy

The masses may vote for charlatans, for circus performers, and mayors who strum the guitar for want of issues; they may be fooled and gulled time and time again, but in some marvelous fashion they frequently let the men of vision through to the top.

Carl Sandburg said it in low-hat fashion:

"The people choose and the people's choice more often than not is one more washout.

"Yet the strong man, the priceless one who wants nothing for himself and has his roots among the people,

"Comes often enough for the people to know him and to win through into gains beyond later losing."

U. S. 'Meddling' Hit in Reich

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt editorially attacked the United States' foreign policy May 19 headline which said "The U. S. A. is disturbing international relations."

"The meddling of the higher American Government heads in the process of European developments repeatedly has given reason for serious public discussion in Germany," the newspaper said.

It ridiculed as "unwarranted" the recent speech of Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, who told dictator-controlled nations that democracies might some day get enough of their provocations and resort to war.

The newspaper likewise assailed as "hymns of hate, openly aimed at the Reich," the speech read at Philadelphia Tuesday night, in which Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, declared "some international aggressors well may be stretching out their covetous hands toward the Americas.

"If the intention is to disturb the good relations between the two states divided by the ocean, then it couldn't be done any better than through forming of public opinion, as is being done in America at present with the official consent of Washington," the Fremdenblatt added.

"Before all international porcelain is shattered, it would be wise to ask what steps Secretary of State Hull will take to prevent further encroachments."

Dry-Docking Urged For Ship New Deal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21 (AP)—Raymond B. Cottrell, of Richmond, Va., told the state convention of the New Jersey Young Republican Clubs today there "is a steadily degenerating confidence in both the truth and sincerity of purpose" of the National Administration.

The chairman of the Virginia Federation of Young Republican Clubs said the National Administration had been ineffective and had created political distrust.

"In its five long years' voyage," the speaker said, "the New Deal ship of state has sailed some dirty waters and accumulated a million economic barnacles and parasites. Now it must be taken into dry dock for a thorough cleaning—and that is your job and mine. That job is for the young Republicans."

Actor's Sartorial Policy Wins Him Tax Easement

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Adolph Menjou's efforts to be "the best dressed man in the world" helped him scale down a Federal tax claim from $30,080 to $15,000.

Menjou and the Internal Revenue Bureau filed the $15,000 compromise settlement with the Board of Tax Appeals, ending a dispute over the film actor's 1934 income.

One of the disputed points was the deductibility of $1,959 which Menjou said was three-fourths of the cost of a year's wardrobe and which he listed as a business expense. He explained there was a connection between his film popularity and his reputation for sartorial excellence.

Emporia's Editor Warns Americans To Save Country

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—William Allen White, noted Kansas Editor, warned the "sheltered middle class" today it must take the burden of unemployment from Government shoulders "if we are to save our own hides and our American democracy."

The middle class long has boasted it elects the governors and controls "the machine guns in time of trouble," Mr. White said at a luncheon of the National Association of Harvard Clubs.

"But what will happen when that tough, tenuous line of safety in our National credit breaks through, when we can borrow no longer to spend and feed the hungry," asked the Emporia editor.

"After all, this is a democracy and votes do count. And as our own middle class majority wears down by hard times, some of us who are sitting here at these various felicitous luncheon tables across America certainly will be on the other side of the barricades."

Mr. White, pointing out that Florida long has boasted it has no income and inheritance taxes, said the recent primary result there struck a blow at "the principle of protecting the privileged with no regard to justice."

"And when, in the middle of the next decade," he foresaw, "the Florida cracker chases the untaxed millionaire all over the lot and makes him jump into the sea, I, standing against the wall facing the Fascist or proletarian firing squad, amid the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds, am going to get one good last laugh. In protecting themeselves, the middle classes of Florida sowed the seed of the hurricane."

He said the Government had failed in eight years of heavy spending to dent the unemployment ranks although the program did prevent starvation.

"With the United States Senate what it is today," Mr. White said, "and with public sentiment what it is, and the world economic situation what it has been following 1914, the difference between Landon and Roosevelt in the White House you could put in your eyes."

Pennsylvania Faces Big Relief Call

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21 (AP)—The present rate of spending for relief may force Pennsylvania to call a special session of its Legislature this year, Gov. George H. Earle said yesterday.

"If the Federal Government spends no more in the future than it is now, our relief money probably will last only until the first of December," he said.

"If Congress won't give what the President wants in a spending program, we'll have a deficit in relief funds," he continued.

The 1937 Legislature appropriated $138,000,000 for all types of relief.

State Treasurer F. Clair Ross, during the primary campaign, said the State was facing a deficit that might run up to $70,000,000.

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Rose-Franzis GOWN SHOP
CLOSING FOR SUMMER MONTHS
Entire stock for clearance.
Final reductions.
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
Miami Beach, Fla.
OFFICE and PLANT: 1237 20 St. PH. 53143

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Travel Ensembles
that lead the way to Smartness.

Better Dress Shop
Second Floor

Mills & Nebraska
Paints, Lumber, Roofing
CENTRAL FLA. LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

Morgan's
39-43 W. CHURCH STREET
FORMERLY SWANS
Specials for Vacation and Travel
39-43 W. CHURCH

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS
419 Main Street Phone 2707

THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037 600 So. Dixie

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

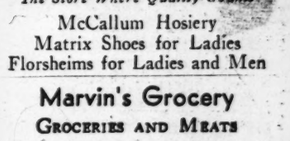
LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

CONTRACTORS HOME RENOVATORS
Papering, Painting, Floor Refinishing, Remodeling, Roofing, General Repairs, Driveways, Masonry
Telephone MAIN 1511
Marthame Sanders & Co.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
Layouts Art Work
Typography

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET


Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Elegance with Economy
SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheims for Ladies and Men

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

For Complete Service
Bob Stevens Service Station
Second and Walnut

SAVANNAH

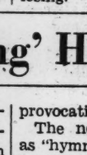
Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
115 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SEE NEXT PAGE

ROOFING
ESTES LUMBER CO.
We Sell and Apply the Genuine Genasco
STA-RITE SHINGLE

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216


Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

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M. O. SECKINGER
We Specialize in Crane Co. Material
Phone 3-3735 412 Whitaker St.

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
147 Whitaker St. Dial 7565

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

AUTO SENSE is as Essential to Safe Driving as is HORSE SENSE. WATCH THE OTHER FELLOW. He May Not Have Either.
JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
Asheville, N. C.

Biltmore
ICE CREAM
And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SUMMER IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS
Education, French. Trips Weekly Theatres. All included M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

DRESSMAKING

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND — Visiting dressmaker (also mending). MADAME LESCHOT, 22 La Gradelle, Chêne Bougeries, Geneva. Good references.

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P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, P.O.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

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PROPERTY FOR SALE
DURBAN, S. Africa—Approx. 5 acres. Umbilo frontage on 2 roads, on tram route. Apply: Miss E. MELLER, 468 Bartle Road, Durban.

Europe

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J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46. Zuid.

R. MEES & ZOONEN
Ao 1720
(Insurance)
ASSURANTIE—MAKELAARS
ROTTERDAM—DEN HAAG
AMSTERDAM
Bezorgen Alle Assurantien

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerenstraat
Tel. 33732

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Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

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NUNSPEET (GELDERLAND)
Comfortable home in country house near heath and forest, in quiet surroundings. For adults and children. Board FL: 3.25 a day, including full board, and bath. Reduction for longer periods.
Letters, Miss P. H. Jansen,
"DE WACHTER," EPERWEG 93

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?
BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL 33.38.10

NORWAY

OSLO

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

ASTRID L. ARNESEN
N. SLOTTS GATE 10
Knitwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Dresses, etc.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

ANTON LARSSON
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements
Frames and Framing Work

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Glas- och Porslinsmagasinet
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Swedish Glass and China
(Orrefors)

We have a
Wonderful Collection
of the
Famous Swedish Art Glass
SVENSKT GLAS
Birger Jarlsgatan 8.

Aktiebolaget John V. Löfgren & Co.
DRAPERS
Founded in 1818.
By Appointment to the Royal Family
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods.
FREDSGATAN 3

BERTEL ÖBERG
FOTO — RADIO
S:T ERIKSGATAN 30
TELEFON 50 45 69

GLASS and CHINA
CERAMICS and PEWTER
Artistic Souvenirs
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA
Strandvägen 7 Tel. 677803

Teneriffa Magasinet
Real Laces
Biblioteksgatan 5 Tel. 20 46 23

FUNCK & CARLSSON
Tapetaffär
Estabi. 1904
26 Ialmskilinadsgatan 26
Tel. 10 93 65 and 20 05 60
(WALLPAPER)

GALLERI MODERN
Dramatiska Teatern,
Tel. 62.19.08
Konstsalong, Restaurant

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend Their Artistic Floral Work
Tel. 11 70 92

A beautiful view over Humlegården Park. The Hotel with comfort of a distinctive tone.
EDEN TERRACE HOTEL

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar, Bleck, och Platslageri
COPPER and ELECTRO-PLATE
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 533127, 502718

A Quiet Harmonious Home offered Guests for over night or longer.
Every Comfort and Convenience, with or without full board.
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Fru JERNBERGS - HEMPENSION
Kommendörsgatan 9, IV - Tel. 61 35 05
(3 min. fr. Stureplan.)
Beautiful light rooms and board.
Moderate prices.

BREDENBERG & CO., A.B.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc.
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64a Hornsgatan Tel. 40 87 25
16 Hamngatan Tel. 20 02 38
7 Humlegardsgatan Tel. 62 41 59
39 Kungsgatan Tel. 21 44 06
28 Götgatan Tel. 43 98 24

Special Café
NORRLANDSGATAN 1
Tel. 105835
All kinds of Swedish and Foreign Chocolate, also our own make

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Nybrogatan 69 Tel. 600979
SPECIALITÉ
Småkakor, Pepparkakor (Baker)

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FRUIT STORE
32 Birger Jarlsgatan 32
Tel. 200983, 202402

A.-B. G. FORSBERGS
Konfekt- & Chokladfabrik
Klarabergsgat. 40 — Karlavägen 48
Tel. 10472 Tel. 60 99 44
Firman grundad 1898
Sweets and Chocolates

All Kinds of
SPORTING GOODS
Idrottsmagasinet
5 Birger Jarlsgatan Tel. 20 88 25

Parfumerie La Rose
Karlavägen 63
Tel. 610654

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STUREPLAN
First-Class Family Hotel
Roof Garden Restaurant

Skånska Handskfabriken
The Special Shop for Gloves of all Kinds.
Sturegatan 5, Kungsgatan 30.
Norrlandsgatan 2, City, Grevturegatan 10, Bla Bodarna, Sfissen.

SALON COIFFURE
15 Stureplan 15, First Floor. Tel. 116211
Moderate Prices
Real Permanent Waving
From 10 Kronor.

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

"SCHULDHEIS"
egg nudles, egg spaghetti, and egg vermicelles are a delicacy
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Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories

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Coat and Dressmaker
Karlavägen 48 Tel. 60 45 05

KONDITORI
GERDA WIRSTRÖM
Kungsgatan 28 Tel. 206000
Norra Kungstornet

STATIONERY
H. WENNERHOLM
Pappershandel Norrlandsgatan 31
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When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Novelties for the Spring
with new Models in Corselets and interesting colours in Stockings and Underwear have arrived at
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Nybrogatan 11 Drottninggatan 51
Sveavägen 86 Götgatan 58

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MÖBLER, TEXTILIER, ARMATUR
(Furniture) Kungsgatan 35

HANS MOBERG
Jeweller
Kungsholmsgatan 18 Tel: 53 69 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

SCHAAD & CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods

BERNE

Bernheim Berne à Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

Wollenhof
Aktiengesellschaft
Filiale: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm, BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

Büchler AU DOCK B
BERN - MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

THALYSIA
Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS—

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

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BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
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(Plumbing)

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
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Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
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Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

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9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE
TIES—GLOVES—ETC.
KOLSKI
SHIRTMAKER
31, Rue du Rhone Highly Recommended

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets. Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 8 Tel. 21.348

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GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

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Papeterie . Bürobedarf
ARCURTING-LITHO DRUCKSACHEN
ZÜRICH. LÖWENSTRASSE 2. Schmidhof
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(Stationery, Office Supplies, Printing)

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Lieferung prompt in's Haus
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Tel. 31.447 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

TAXI—BETRIEB
Tag und Nacht—Autotouren
L. JUNG, Honggerstrasse 71
Tel. 63.466 (Taxis)

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15. Tel. 46 415
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffländе/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg
Phone 6-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
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Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
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DURBAN

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Phone 26078 537 West Street

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Noted for
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made PICKLES a Speciality
We Stock: Heinz Food Products
Rumford Baking Powder
6-8 COMMERCIAL RD. (opp. City Market)
Phone 22492

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

The Estcourt Butchery
Family Butchers
QUALITY and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter
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OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 WEST STREET

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Travel Requirements and All Household Requisites.
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When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel. Moderately Priced.
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Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
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230 WEST STREET

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167 Smith Street Phone 24176
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New Modern Building
EXCELLENT CUISINE
Terms on Application
Proprietress: Mrs. M. Ryland

JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg

Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

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SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS Mobilgas MOBILOIL GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 49
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Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park
Telephone 33-3472

Cranko Typewriter Co.
Typewriter Specialists
Direct Importers of Genuine Factory-Rebuilt Typewriters
Underwood, Remington, Royal, etc.
Stockists of:—
New and Used Typewriters, Ribbons, Carbons and Supplies
Expert Repairs and Maintenance
PERMANENT BUILDINGS
92 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

BEATRICE
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours
Latest Method of Permanent Waving. All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal Street (near Post Office)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

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for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Fairhaven Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(Off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis, Ping-Pong, Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

MYRAY'S
Ladies' Hairdresser
Specialists in Permanent Waving
5 Downing Mansions, 1st Floor, Eloff St.
Phone 22-3829 Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. . . . . LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179/181 WEST ST. DURBAN
& 164 SMITH ST.
225 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4187 Maritzburg.

• PETROL • OILS

MARITZBURG HYGIENIC LAUNDRY
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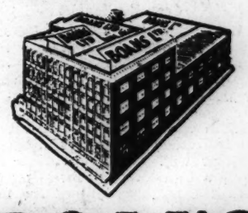
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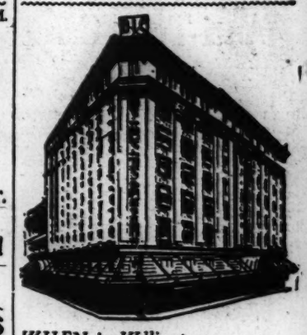
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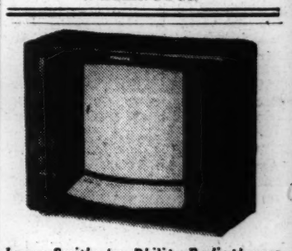
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Charm From Puccini Via the Cinema

The Charm of La Boheme (Intergloria)—The story which Puccini used has been brought up to date, and the score includes arias from the opera and modern Viennese tunes. Tenderness and charm are the chief characteristics of the new version of love among the Bohemians. Singing of Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth is excellent, as are the direction, acting and photography. Paul Kemp, Theo Lingen, Oskar Sima, Richard Romanowsky, Lizzi Holschuh, Alfred Gerasch.—Adults and young people.

Cocoanut Grove (Paramount)—This has nothing to do with the South Seas. It is about a famous Hollywood night club and the hard time Fred MacMurray and his band have getting to it. An engaging little musical, sprightly of tune and with sufficient comedy and romance to fill out the required playing time. Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys, Ben Blue, Eve Arden, Rufe Davis, Billy Lee, Harry Owens.—Adults and young people.

Goodbye Broadway (Universal) — Veteran vaudevillian, lately discharged, buys a hotel with his savings when the clerk refuses to give him a room. Efforts to get rid of the inn at a profit and visits of numerous artistes who remain, gratis, complicate matters for the vaudevillian and his wife, but they finally emerge with a 10-week booking and a fat profit on their property. Amusing in a boisterous way. Charles Winninger, Alice Brady, Tom Brown, Dorothea Kent, Frank Jenks, Jed Prouty, Tommy Riggs.—Adults and young people.

Hnted Men (Paramount)—Killer takes refuge in a respectable middle-class home and, through the wholesome influences of the daughter and the small son (who makes the gangster a member of his G-man club), realizes what a rat he has been. When police finally surround the house, he emerges to meet their gunfire. The fascinating thing about this tale is that for the first 30 minutes you haven't the vaguest idea what it is all about. Apparently there was some indecision as to whether it should be a crook melodrama, a comedy or a farce. It is. Lloyd Nolan, Lynne Overman, Mary Carlisle, J. Carroll Naish, Dorothy Peters.—Adults.

Judge Hardy's Children (MGM)—Things happen in the Hardy family very much as they happen in any family and that is why the latest in MGM's new fireside series is wholesome, touching and genuinely funny. Judge Hardy (Lewis Stone) is called to Washington to head an investigating commission. Andy (Mickey Rooney) discovers the charms of the French language and the beauties of architectural Washington through an encounter with the daughter of a French diplomatic official. Marian (Cecilia Parker) mistakes Washington politics for hospitality and nearly causes her father's downfall. All arrive safely home, however, and the Judge repudiates his enemies via radio. The story is well told and the acting is excellent. Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Betty Ross Clarke, Ann Rutherford, Jacqueline Laurent.—Family.

Kentucky Moonshine (20th-Fox)—Those who have either never enjoyed the Ritz brothers or have found them less amusing of late should give this trio of zanies another chance. For as three vaudevillians who go to Kentucky to be "discovered" for radio as hillbillies, they are violently funny at times. Satire is the boys' forte and when they burlesque "Snow White," the newsreels and other things, they shine in a new light. Tony Martin, Marjorie Weaver, Wally Vernon, Slim Summerville.—Adults and young people.

Merrily We Live (MGM)—Another of those comedies which has neither rationality nor any relation to this planet. Billie Burke, whose hobby is taking in knights of the road—who return the hospitality by taking her in—mistakes an author (Brian Aherne) for a hobo and hires him as her chauffeur. The rest of the family, averse to their mother's form of charity, finally succumb to the author's charm. Not so funny as "My Man Godfrey," the new slapstick farce has its points. Constance Bennett, Tom Brown, Patsy Kelly, Bonita Granville.—Adults and young people.

Mystery House (Warners)—Here's that hunting lodge murder mystery again. The mystery is how long the public will continue to stand these stock thrillers with stock situations and stock acting. It wasn't suicide after all and the detective does get the killer. Dick Purcell, Ann Sheridan, Anne Nagel, William Hopper, Anthony Averill, Elspeth Dudgeon (an exception to the acting charge), Ben Welden.—Adults.

Nurse From Brooklyn (Universal)—Gangster kills a nurse's brother and convinces her that a policeman she is nursing did it. The bluecoat finds out just in time on a rainy night and shoots the gangster. He also reads Omar Khayyam, if anyone is interested. Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, Larry Blake, Maurice Murphy.—Adults and mature young people.

Stolen Heaven (Paramount)—Hollywood departs for a moment from the factory product to turn out a poignant little story of a forgotten pianist and two crooks who held him. Music plays an important part in the story. Andrew Stone deserves high praise for this experimentation. Olympe Bradna, a new French star, is charming as the girl, and Lewis Stone brilliant as the pianist. It is a delicate film and one, we are glad to say, which cannot be imitated. Gene Raymond, Glenda Farrell, Porter Hall, Joseph Sawyer.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl."

Adults and Young People: "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold Is Where You Find It," "The Buccaneer," "Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D 1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature)—

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Appreciation

I would rather be able to appreciate things I cannot have, than to have things I am not able to appreciate.—Book of Good Cheer.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

No hints, today, on the following shared by a Waltham, Mass., reader:

XZZXQYABCD, EFXB BFY GHIJAYII IJBHXBJNA AYYKI JI LNQY ZQNOJBI XAK OYEYQ ZQNZFYBI.

Letter Changing

Better housing has suggested the following change to a Maryville, Tenn., reader, who makes the change from HOVEL to HOUSE in 15 moves. Does anyone have any shorter cuts?

What Is the Length?

A certain canal is 100 miles long. This is 2 miles more than 8 times the length of a certain tunnel. What is the length of the tunnel?

Pseudonyms in Literature

This clever list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader. The first has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	Currer Bell	Wm. Thackeray	
2	Mark Twain	Mary Ann Evans	
3	George Sand	Charlotte Bronte	1
4	Octave Thanet	Chas. F. Browne	
5	Titmarsh	Dinah M. Craik	
6	George Eliot	Benj. Disraeli	
7	Poor Richard	Mme. Dudevant	
8	Runnymede	Alice French	
9	Miss Mulock	Samuel Clemens	
10	Artemus Ward	Benj. Franklin	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

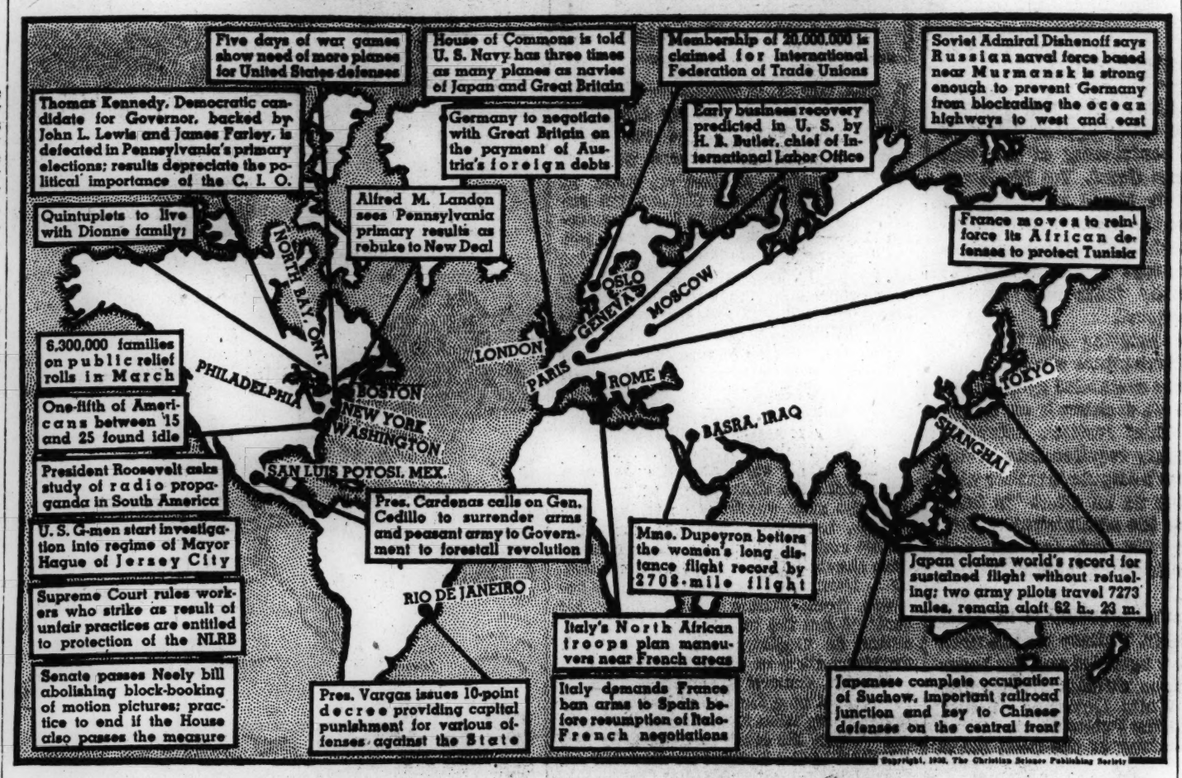
Cryptogram: Apparently, what the business situation needs is more profits and fewer prophets.

Letter Changing: novel, novel, navel, ravel, raves, roves, roles, holes, holds, hoods, roods, roots, routs, route, rouse house.

What is the Length?: 12¼ miles.

Pseudonyms in Literature: Currer Bell—Charlotte Bronte; Mark Twain—Samuel Clemens; George Sand—Mme. Dudevant; Octave Thanet—Alice French; Titmarsh—William Thackeray; George Eliot—Mary Ann Evans; Poor Richard—Benjamin Franklin; Runnymede—Benjamin Disraeli; Miss Mulock—Dinah Mulock Craik; Artemus Ward—Charles Farrar Browne.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Five days of war games show need of more planes for United States defenses
House of Commons is told U. S. Navy has three times as many planes as navies of Japan and Great Britain
Membership of 20,000,000 is claimed for International Federation of Trade Unions
Soviet Admiral Dishenoff says Russian naval force based near Murmansk is strong enough to prevent Germany from blockading the ocean highways to west and east
Thomas Kennedy, Democratic candidate for Governor, backed by John L. Lewis and James Farley, is defeated in Pennsylvania's primary elections; results depreciate the political importance of the C. I. O.
Germany to negotiate with Great Britain on the payment of Austria's foreign debts
Early business recovery predicted in U. S. by H. B. Butler, chief of International Labor Office
Alfred M. Landon sees Pennsylvania primary results as rebuke to New Deal
Quintuplets to live with Dionne family
France moves to reinforce its African defenses to protect Tunisia
6,300,000 families on public relief rolls in March
One-fifth of Americans between 15 and 25 found idle
President Roosevelt asks study of radio propaganda in South America
U. S. G-men start investigation into regime of Mayor Hague of Jersey City
Pres. Cardenas calls on Gen. Cedillo to surrender arms and peasant army to Government to forestall revolution
Mme. Dupeyron betters the women's long distance flight record by 2708-mile flight
Japan claims world's record for sustained flight without refueling; two army pilots travel 7273 miles, remain aloft 62 h., 23 m.
Supreme Court rules workers who strike as result of unfair practices are entitled to protection of the NLRB
Italy's North African troops plan maneuvers near French areas
Senate passes Neely bill abolishing block-booking of motion pictures; practice to end if the House also passes the measure
Pres. Vargas issues 10-point decree providing capital punishment for various offenses against the State
Italy demands France ban arms to Spain before resumption of Italo-French negotiations
Japanese complete occupation of Suchow, important railroad junction and key to Chinese defenses on the central front
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Daily Anecdote

The Obscuring Passion

It is related of Leonardo da Vinci, by one of his biographers, that while the artist was painting his great picture, "The Last Supper," he quarreled violently with a man and vowed to take vengeance upon him.

In this mood of wrath the artist sketched the face of Judas; but when he came to paint the face of the Master he could not impart to it the expression of love and tenderness he sought to portray.

Laying down his brush, da Vinci sought out the man with whom he had quarreled and begged his forgiveness. Then he returned and painted the face of Jesus.

Brevities

Detroit News: If you'll line up with the crowd that's making the least noise, you'll be right at least nine times out of ten.

Punch ©:. A film critic regrets that Dickens never finished Edwin Drood. It was certainly cruel and thoughtless of him to leave no ending for Hollywood to alter.

In Lighter Vein

The Law

Friend: "Did you really get the Goldrocks estate settled up?"

Lawyer: "Yes, finally. But I had a hard fight. Why, do you know the heirs almost got a part of it?"—Pasadena Post.

Hm-m!

Five-year-old Jackie attended church for the first time, and observed everything. On the way home he asked:

"Daddy, why do men wave their hats at ladies, and wiggle men's hands?"

The Sign

"Why the shivers?"

"This is my fifteenth ice cream and my girl hasn't turned up."

"Why not have a hot drink?"

"Daren't! We've never seen one another—it's all been done by writing—and I told her she'd recognize me because I'd be eating ice cream!"—"Sie und Er," Zofingen.

Deserved

I'll make it my business
To yank out the hair
Of the next one who says:
"You've got something there."
—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

And while you're about it,
Feel perfectly free
To add a good pull if he says,
"You're telling me!"

Room for One More

A bishop was being patronized by a millionaire.

"I never go to church, bishop," the millionaire said, "Perhaps you've noticed that?"

"Yes, I have noticed it," said the bishop, gravely.

"Well, the reason I don't go to church is that there are so many hypocrites there."

"Oh, don't let that keep you away," said the bishop, smiling, "There's always room for one more, you know."—Kentish Mercury.

Turn About Is Fair Play

A woman from Florida approached President Wilson one day; and after the greeting, the President asked, "What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing at all," replied the woman. "I came from Florida just to see what a live President looks like. I never saw one before."

"That's very kind of you," replied President Wilson, laughing heartily. "There's no reason why you shouldn't, since many of us in the North here go all the way to Florida just to see a live alligator."

Rebecca's Big Moment

In one of her famous "Rebecca" stories, Kate Douglas Wiggin had written this sentence: "Rebecca sat by the window, chopping hash."

The proofreader put an interrogation mark after it, and added in pencil: "As hash is the finished product, was she not, instead, chopping meat and potatoes?"

When the author rallied from the effect of the comment she wrote her answer under the question: "There is a psychological moment when the meat and the potatoes blend into hash. It was this moment I had in mind."

Jest a Minute

"Hello, Mac—what's new?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Largess

Melbourne, Australia

Once while on a visit to her native Melbourne, Mme. Melba, the great Australian prima donna, was confronted on one of her morning strolls by a beggar woman, who recognized her with the greeting: "And it's dear Nellie to be sure! Ah, if I could afford to hear you sing! But what right has a beggar to expect listening to such a great lady?"

"Come with me," commanded Melba; and she took the elderly woman of the streets to her father's house, and into the great music room, where for an hour or more the beggar woman had a private concert of music from opera's loveliest songbird.

Work

The gods give nothing really beautiful without labor and diligence.
—Xenophon.

Quotation for Today

LIVE on the line of discovery.
—JAMES HENRY POTTS

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adverse—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

This word comes to us from a combination of the Latin *ad* and *vertere*, signifying "a turning toward or against." An "adverse circumstance," then, appears to act in opposition, or antagonistically, to one's interests.

Albeit—Three syllables, *awl-be'-it*. Means "even though."

Alias—There is no stress whatever on the third syllable, in which the vowel is clipped quite short (almost obscured), *ay'-lih-as*.

The Latin *alias*, "otherwise" (*alius*, "another"), was taken bodily into English; and we use it in the sense of "otherwise called."

Ammonite—See "Tobiah."

Annihilate—The latest Webster's seems to prefer the pronunciation without the *h* sound; but we trust that no one will feel a sense of disloyalty after uttering the word *a-ni'-hih-late*—the way we have always heard educated persons pronounce it (and thus recorded by the Oxford and the Standard Dictionaries).

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form. In this, the word is identical in meaning with its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing" (*ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread").

Antipode—*An'-tih-pode*.

Our word is derived, through the Latin, from the Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," the combined form designating a person on the opposite side of the globe—with feet diametrically opposite through the earth. Thus the connotation of "antipode" is something more than "different" or "unlike"; it suggests "the exact opposite."

Apathy—*Ap'-a-thih*.

The ancients seemed to have no clearer way of describing a condition of utter feelinglessness than to associate it with insensibility to pain; and this may help us to understand the derivation of our word, from a combination of the Greek *a*, negative prefix, and *pathein*, "to suffer."

Our word suggests dull unconcern, or a lazy, stupid state of mesmerism or spiritlessness—an anomaly, since Spirit is all-pervading, infinite.

Ashdodites (Neh. 4:7)—*Ash'-dodites* (*a* and *o* short, *i* long).

Chisleu (Neh. 1:1)—Regrettably omitted from the new Webster's; but previous editions recorded the pronunciation as *Kis'-lu* (*i* short, *u* long).

Compass (Ps. 140:9)—The Hebrew form suggests "enclosing, surrounding."

Delaiah—See "Shemaiah."

Dementia—Preferably four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a*.

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind"—an impossibility in the realm of infinite Mind.

Denounce—*De-nounse'*.

The Latin roots *de*, "down, fully," and *nuntiare*, "to announce," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to invoke censure upon; stigmatize; proclaim as a menace."

Deny—*De-ni'*.

This word—really a powerful one—is derived from a combination of the Latin *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." To deny, then, is literally "to say no fully"! And we are within our rights in using the word in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of."

Depredation—*Dep-re-day'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Back of this word lie the Latin roots *de*, "fully," and *praedare*, "to rob" (*praeda*, "prey, plunder"); so we use "depredation" in the sense of "the act or state of making inroads on; despoiling; ravaging."

Dividing (II Tim. 2:15)—Translates Greek *orthotomeo*, "make a right cut," but figuratively "to analyse or expound correctly."

Elul (Neh. 6:15)—*Eh-lool'* (*e* short, *oo* as in food).

Gashmu (Neh. 2:19)—*Gash'-mu* (*a* short, *u* long).

Geshem the Arabian (Neh. 2:19)—*Ge'-shem* (*g* hard as in *get*, first *e* long, second short); *A-ray'-bih-an* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Hachaliah—See "Nehemiah."

Hanani (Neh. 1:2)—*Ha-nay'-ni* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* long).

Horonite—See "Sanballat."

Hydra—*Hi'-dra* (*i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

According to Greek mythology, the *Hydra* ("water snake") was a many-headed monster which Hercules was directed to slay. As fast as one head was cut off, however, two grew in its place. Iolaus was finally called in; and he assisted by searing the stump and roots with a firebrand after each head was removed.

Incidentally, Webster's has an enlightened note referring to "hydra": "Hence, a multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort; as, the hydra of error."

Hypnotism—*Hip'-no-tizm*.

Our word is derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," and is applied to the process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions.

It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

Inanity—*In-an'-ih-tih*.

The Latin adjective *inanis* was applied to that which was void or empty; and our adjective "inane" is commonly used in the sense of "void of intelligence; silly; characterless." The noun "inanity" has a number of related meanings, among them: "emptiness; senselessness; triviality." The word betokens a lack of substance.

Mehetabeel—See Shemaiah.

Mesmerism—*Mez'-mer-izm*.

Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815) was an Austrian physician who became interested in astrology, and imagined that the stars exerted an influence in mortals—the influence he first assumed to be due to electricity, and then to magnetism. He concluded that stroking the body with magnets would heal; but he dropped this method after observing a cure seemingly effected by manipulation.

He then came to believe that some occult power resided in him to influence others. This power, combining with the force which he said permeated the universe, supposedly acted on the nervous system of a patient.

Michael (Rev. 12:7)—The Biblical name is sounded as three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el*. The common name has only two syllables, *Mi'-kel*.

Necromancy—*Nek'-ro-man-sih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word comes from a combination of the Greek *nekros*, "corpse," and *manteia*, "divination," the combined form *nekromanteia* being applied to the alleged summoning of the departed to interrogate them regarding the future. Our word is ordinarily used to designate the practice of the so-called "black arts" of sorcery or enchantment.

Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah (Neh. 1:1)—*Ne-he-mi'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable); *Hak-a-li'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Occultism—The accent is on the second syllable, *uh-kul'-tizm* (the first syllable is really a clipped-short *o*; but *uh* is a reasonably accurate phonetic representation of this sound.

That which is occult (Latin *occultus*, "hidden," *ob*, "over, upon," and *celare*, "to hide") is hidden to the eye or understanding; it is concealed, secret, mysterious. "Occultism," then, indicates occult theory or practice; "the belief," as Webster's puts it, "in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control."

Occultism, we conclude, depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in the light.

One (Neh. 6:1)—*O'-no* (each *o* as in old).

Recesses—In the sense of "clefts, places of seclusion, secret or abstruse parts," this word is stressed preferably on the second syllable. When designating periods of intermission, the word is accented on the first syllable.

Sanballat the Horonite (Neh. 2:19)—*San-bal'-at* (first and second *a*'s short, third clipped-short); *Hor'-o-nite* (first *o* short, second quick-long, *i* long).

Shemaiah the son of Delaiah the son of Mehetabeel (Neh. 6:10)—Preferably *She-may'-ya* (*e* quick-long, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*); preferably *De-lay'-ya* (*e* quick-long, first *a* long, second as in *sofa*); preferably *Me-het'-a-beel* (first *e* quick-long, second short, *a* as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

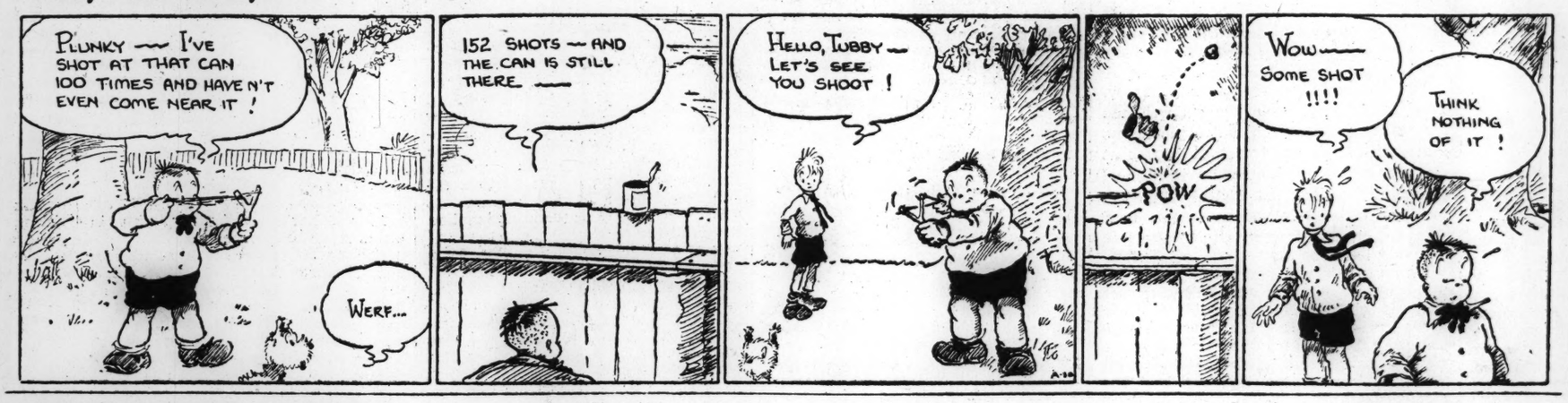
Shushan (Neh. 1:1)—*Shoo'-shan* (*oo* as in food, *a* short).

Tobiah . . . the Ammonite (Neh. 2:19)—*To-bi'-a* (*o* quick-long, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*); *Am'-on-ite* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short, *i* long).

Wroth—*Roth* (*o* short).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Expert*

By LE PELLEY


PLUNKY — I'VE SHOT AT THAT CAN 100 TIMES AND HAVEN'T EVEN COME NEAR IT !
WERF...
152 SHOTS — AND THE CAN IS STILL THERE —
HELLO, TUBBY — LET'S SEE YOU SHOOT !
POW
WOW — SOME SHOT !!!!
THINK NOTHING OF IT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Duck Prospector*

By THE HAGERS

"I FOUND THE MISSING MINE!" I CRIED. THEN FAT AND SANDY BOTH REPLIED
BY TURNING HANDSPRINGS LEFT AND RIGHT, TO REGISTER TRUE GNOME DELIGHT.
"ONE HALF THE MINE BELONGS TO YOU," SAID SANDY. "WADDLES, THAT'S YOUR DUE."
"A DUCK PROSPECTOR!" WITH A WINK, I ANSWERED, "SANDY, LET ME THINK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Christianity and Democracy

CHRISTIANITY has ever been a liberator. Even imperfectly practiced, it has freed men's minds from the oppressions of hate, selfishness and superstition. Increasingly political institutions have reflected that freedom. The relation has again been called to attention at the New England Methodist Conference by a statement of Alf M. Landon:

> If Christianity does not achieve its aims, democracy cannot succeed.

Even the casual observer can see that the attack on democracy today centers in un-Christian thinking—selfishness, hate, dishonesty, arrogance. Those who wish to preserve and perfect self-government might well begin by seeking to improve the practice of Christianity—unselfishness, love, honesty, meekness. When those qualities govern men they can govern themselves.

Air Raid—With Persuasion

CHINESE army aviators, in two huge bombers, have flown over Nagasaki and Sasebo, important Japanese seaport and naval base, respectively, and rained down upon the populace—not bombs but leaflets.

The exploit of the Chinese airmen could mark the beginning of momentous events inside Japan, provided Nippon persists in its costly warfare abroad and the Chinese pursue the peaceful aerial bombardments thus begun.

The Republic's war chieftains would seem to have definitely departed from the methods of the Formosa raid three months ago. Premier H. H. Kung now declares, "China champions humanitarianism." Possibly he calculated the effect upon the consciousness of the Japanese people of such a surprising raid. Japan in world conferences has invariably sought to curb aerial armaments. Combustible construction materials make its cities peculiarly vulnerable to air raids. What will be the people's reaction to an enemy who has it in his power to rain fire and shrapnel on them, but instead sends down a shower of persuasive leaflets?

Evidently U. S. Army strategists would expect better results from leaflets than from bombs. Possibly when the Chinese planned this "raid" they had in mind recent statements from American Army sources which tabooed bombing of civilians as poor military tactics because of the will-to-resist which such tactics arouse among resentful victims.

Free Briton—Free Press

"WE DO not believe that the press or the public has yet begun to be sufficiently aware of the importance of the future development of the press and the need for watching it."

Thus Political and Economic Planning, a group of independent investigators known as "P. E. P.," in the searching "Report on the British Press" which has recently been added to their valuable series of publications. They are writing of the press as it is developing within a democracy.

It is a matter of vital concern to a democracy that the services rendered by newspapers should be efficient, varied and honest. But the mechanism is infinitely complex. It depends upon the employment of vast capital, upon a complicated machinery for manufacture and distribution, upon an elaborate technique of news collecting and presentation, upon journalistic traditions, upon the initiative of individuals, and upon the judgment of its directors.

It renders an essential public service, but also makes profits, sometimes colossal profits. It can help to make or unmake governments, and may determine the issue of peace or war. It is constantly subject to this influence or that, but in the nature of the case, it must not be unduly coerced unless democracy itself is to be abandoned and freedom abolished.

The freedom of the press is the *sine qua non* of its proper functioning. Yet its freedom may be abused, may indeed become a public nuisance, leading to demands for restraint. "P. E. P." discusses the question of Government influence on and even control of the press. It dismisses as improbable any attempt on the part of the State in Britain to own or control newspapers. But it recognizes that certain abuses in the press might have such an effect on public opinion that it would favor some type of intervention to stop the abuses.

"P. E. P." draws attention to the fact that the British Press as a whole, while providing continuous news service from several European capitals, gives most inadequate attention to vital news from the United States; while it is constantly preaching the importance of Anglo-American co-operation, it fails to provide its readers with that continuous account of American life and events which is essential to true understanding.

There is no short road to the quick reform of the press. While the press helps to form public opinion, public opinion itself will in the long run determine the character of the press. "P. E. P." is right in saying that the press should be watched. To support the right kind of journal, to discountenance the wrong kind, is to play one's part in contributing to a sounder journalism.

Administrators and Judges

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, may appear bent on having a controversy of his own with the Supreme Court. Yet his latest press statement is aimed not so much against anything the Court or Chief Justice Hughes has done in recent opinions as against a concept of law which the Secretary evidently fears may be impressed upon the court.

His action in pointing out that the Department of Agriculture already practices the procedure demanded by the Kansas City stockyards decision is an agreement with the Chief Justice's definition of the "rudimentary requirements of fair play." Mr. Wallace's dispute is rather with what he describes as an effort "to have the courts invade the administrative field by taking over the rate-making and regulatory functions of administrative agencies."

The Chief Justice probably is in basic agreement with Mr. Wallace on the need for administrative agencies and for keeping their functions distinct from those of the courts. While Governor of New York he fathered the Public Service Commission, and speaking of the need for it in 1907, said:

> No more insidious assault could be made upon the independence and esteem of the judiciary than to burden it with these questions of administration—questions which lie close to the public impatience, and in regard to which the people are going to insist on having administration by officers directly accountable to them. Let us keep the courts for the questions they were intended to consider.

Conducted in good temper and fairness, this kind of discussion can help to harmonize the essential but distinct functions of judges and administrators.

Phosphates

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress offers strong arguments for the adoption of a national policy on the production, pricing and export of an essential element of land fertility. The National Fertilizers Association offers strong arguments against government manufacture or control.

Quite possibly an unbiased, thorough investigation will be required sooner or later to determine what should be done. It is easy to say, "It won't hurt to investigate." Yet an inquiry which unsettles a large industry at this time hardly seems so urgent as some other things Government could do. For instance: Quieting fears of Government competition and priming the pump of business enterprise, so that long-term investments will begin to flow again and the jobless can look for something better than relief.

Solomon's Seaport

EXPLORATION and archaeology are narrowing the gulf between the past and the present. The curtain appears to have been lifted on the location of King Solomon's seaport on the shore of the Red Sea in the tenth to eighth centuries B. C., through excavations directed by Nelson Glueck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. The discovery of the port from which the King's trade ships sailed in the days of the Queen of Sheba is announced by Prof. Millar Burrows of Yale, President of the American Schools of Oriental Research, supported co-operatively by several learned societies and fifty American universities, colleges and theological seminaries.

The Bible was the key to the discovery. The exact location of the seaport has long been undiscovered, but explorations and excavations confirm that it was at the spot known as Ezion-geber in Biblical times, and now called Tell el-Kheleifeh by the Arabs. Exploration begun near Akabah, on the Eastern arm of the Red Sea, laid bare the site.

Evidence is unearthed that the seaport was occupied with the smelting of copper and manufacture of copper implements as well as shipbuilding. Like a breath from antiquity is the fact that by placing a hand over the flue holes in the ancient walls now uncovered, one can feel the strong draft that still courses through them as in the smelting operations centuries ago.

Such discoveries make antiquity seem like a relative term. The past merges into an endless current which flows on through the present into the future. Reflecting on this timelessness we may perceive faintly the eternity of which time is really no part, and realize that in the vast perspective of the ages mankind is one in its destiny and the unfolding of divine purpose.

ACCORDING to the Cunard Line, its new ship, Mauretania, will be a luxury liner for the "little man." If the "little man" on a luxury cruise conducts himself like the "little man" at the recent Washington business conference, the Cunard people are going to have their hands full.

For "Appeasement"

Book News of the Day

MAJ. GEN. A. C. TEMPERLEY served as chief British military adviser at Geneva during the ten years (1925-35) when disarmament was still believed possible. He has set down, in straightforward soldier fashion, his impressions of those years in THE WHISPERING GALLERY OF EUROPE (London: Collins. 15s.). His book is valuable not alone for its forthright description of the failure of efforts to implement the ideal of disarmament, but also for its sensible proposals to apply the brakes now, before it is too late, to nations rushing toward their own destruction.

What are General Temperley's proposals? First, an all-embracing conference to try to settle all difficulties arising out of the peace treaties. This conference, in his view, should consider a more equitable distribution of colonies, and also such questions as tariffs, currencies, minorities, frontiers, raw materials and the status quo. This conference should be preceded, in his opinion, by a thoroughgoing understanding between Great Britain and Germany. He says: "I feel the importance of England acting as mediator and dealing with Germany alone in the first instance."

Finally, General Temperley believes there must be a League of Nations, perhaps arising from the ashes of the present League. He came to Geneva in 1925 skeptical of the League; he departed ten years later fully convinced of "the necessity for an international organ of this character." The new League must avoid the defects of the old; it must "become part of some great all-in settlement." It will not prove workable, he believes, unless it can draw in Germany, Italy, and the United States. It will not be worthwhile unless it possesses some form of sanctions to exert pressure upon a breaker of peace.

Finally, "power in the League must depend upon responsibility and in the big issues the last word must inevitably rest with the great powers." One of the chief defects of the present League, General Temperley believes, is that the great powers must bear the responsibility but lack the power of decision. Irresponsible small countries have too much nuisance value through this arrangement.

General Temperley's account of the disarmament conference is tragic because it clearly reveals how many opportunities for a general European settlement were missed by the shortsightedness of statesmen and the persistence of ancient hatreds and fanaticisms.

He is severely critical of French policy, which he considers more responsible than any other factor for the triumph of Hitlerism in Germany. Without questioning for a moment the need for continued close Anglo-French co-operation, he believes that the only chance now to avert war in Europe is through British mediation with Germany. D. B.

The Man Who Some Folks Say Is on a Sit-Down Strike

Questions on America's Foreign Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is high time that some clear thinking, forthrightness and consistency be injected into American foreign policy. Seldom in the country's history has its attitude toward crucial world problems been so dangerously muddled.

The situation results from two conditions in Washington. First, there are too many different people and influences meddling in the development of foreign policy. Second, decisions are being reached, not on their merits, but from domestic political considerations.

Examine what has happened within the past weeks. President Roosevelt confers his blessings on the Anglo-Italian agreement, thereby aiding enormously the Chamberlain policy of so-called "realistic" liquidation of the Ethiopian and Spanish situations, a liquidation which ignores the doctrines of non-recognition, of non-intervention, and of renunciation of force as a means to settlement of international disputes. All three are traditional and fundamental American policies. All three are violated by the Chamberlain program, which nevertheless seeks to avert war by accepting the existing situation brought about by violation of all these doctrines.

But no sooner has the President conferred his blessings on a policy of conciliation with the so-called aggressors and an acceptance of their aggressions than there is a rash of speeches in Washington condemning just this sort of thing. Secretary of War Woodring gives both Italy and Germany verbal slaps in the face which rouse the publicity spokesmen of both countries to sharp retorts, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is permitted by the President to deny helium to Germany for its commercial airship on an argument of "military importance."

Then on top of these slaps at the aggressors, Secretary Hull denies that the President's blessing on the Anglo-Italian accord modifies by one iota America's commitment to its principles. And now, at last, the Administration scrupulously avoids any support or sympathy for the Nye resolution to lift the Spanish embargo.

Nothing but harm can come from the current policy. President Roosevelt throws an almost worthless sop to liberal sentiment, and the Jewish vote, by allowing Mr. Ickes to get away with his "one man sanction" on helium. He promptly thereafter denies the liberals the thing they really want—a lifting of the embargo on arms shipments to Spain. But he has given them their sop, so when it comes to Spain American foreign policy bows supinely to Germany, Italy and the Chamberlain program. The inconsistency so far as foreign policy is concerned is frightful and the potential damage terrifying. But it takes care of the Jewish vote (by helium) and the Catholic vote (by refusing to lift the embargo). And elections are now on the horizon. H. R. C.

Washington, D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The "Motive" of the Courts

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS no longer a secret that renewed and determined efforts are to be made, avowedly with the consent of the White House in Washington, to limit the authority or influence the decisions of the courts. Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture and a member of the President's Cabinet, refuses to accept as final or decisive the defeat of the measure which proposed to empower the President to appoint six additional Justices as members of the United States Supreme Court. At a press conference recently the Secretary sought to make it appear that insistence upon the enactment of the measure ceased when it became apparent that the Court itself showed a disposition to respond to a popular demand as this demand was, actually or by implication, interpreted in legislation inspired and demanded by New Deal administrators.

It is insisted by the champions and proponents of this so-called court reform propaganda, for whom Mr. Wallace now volunteers as spokesman, that the courts, and particularly the Supreme Court, have sought to arrogate to themselves the functions of legislatures and the Congress, forgetful of the constitutional limitations which impose upon them only co-ordinate authority. As a result, it is alleged, the courts have sought to dominate in rate-making and regulation. This interference, the Secretary seeks to show, has nullified the efforts of boards and commissions created by Congress as the agencies of the people and the representatives of the Government.

* * *

"Whatever their motive may have been," Mr. Wallace says, "the influence has too often nullified, for all practical purposes, statutes that were well conceived and that could have been enormously helpful." He seeks to particularize by citing specific cases in which industrial and commercial enterprises have been damaged or hindered by continued legislation and confusing adverse decisions. The result, he seeks to make it appear, has been the thwarting of the will of the people by tactics which, in his opinion, can no longer be endured.

Let us, that the position of the Secretary and his sponsors may be understood and that the logical or illogical premise assumed may be examined, inquire, first of all, what is implied by this reference to the "motive of the courts." The fundamentals and basis of American jurisprudence and judicial procedure are firmly established. It is against this cornerstone, fixed by the Constitution itself, that the frail but ambitious craft of the New Deal Authority is beating. The retreat from the earlier assault to which the Secretary refers was not advised or considerately agreed upon because of any departure from or surrender of the authority or departure from established precedent on the part of the Court. The battle was lost because the American people repudiated and condemned the strategy of the attack and denounced the thinly disguised purpose which actuated and inspired it.

* * *

In examining the "motive" of the courts, it should be remembered, as it is submitted the fact is, that the decisions which have, whether adversely or otherwise, affected New Deal legislation, have been based solely upon constitutional grounds and upon procedure prescribed by the terms of the acts themselves, or prescribed by precedents long established. It is hardly becoming in a high official, even if a spokesman for one in supreme authority, to impute to a co-ordinate branch of the Government either a subversive or submissive motive. Not until the courts are made the puppets of dominant political authority can it be assumed that their decisions are dictated or inspired by fear of reprisal or dread of executive condemnation.

It is not always that legislative enactments, even if they express the will or wish of a majority of the electors of a democracy, become, because of this, as fixed as the law of the Medes and Persians. In their inception such acts are subject, first of all, to the veto power of the Chief Executive of either state or nation. Escaping this, they are subject to judicial examination or review by the courts under fixed and approved rules of procedure. The courts, in no event, determine the wisdom or unwisdom, fundamentally, of the acts which come before them for review. Such enactments are examined and their validity determined by the measure of constitutional limitations which the people as a whole, both majorities and minorities, have set up for the protection of the people as a whole.

In the matter of minor essentials concerning rate-making and other forms of attempted regimentation, Mr. Wallace will discover, possibly, that the limits imposed have been fixed only by the acts which have themselves exceeded or disregarded constitutional boundaries.

Japan—Trump Poor?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled: "Japan in China" is as keen an analysis of the situation as this American-born Chinese girl has ever been privileged to read. But to us it means one thing, which, translated in terms of your American bridge games, Japan is "trump poor."

Nippon holds too many trumps; too big an army to be properly controlled from a seat of government in some cases over 1,500 miles away from the seat of operations in China. Japan's commercial structure, so dependent upon international good will, is too involved to be safe during the economic crisis she will face within the next two years.

She is "trump poor" in her selection of so-called "allies," for the closer she draws to Germany the more she becomes its competitor in the matter of cheaply manufactured toys and mechanical devices. And the more she leans upon the dubious support of Italy, the more she becomes its competitor in the matter of merchandising silks and cotton goods.

In the American Civil War the Confederacy seized one third of the United States and for eighteen months their arms were victorious. Japan's progress appears to be slowing down after the first eight months of operations, with but little encouragement on the future's horizon. CHIU CHUN MUI

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

The American Capital Market

By Dr. Harold G. Moulton
President, The Brookings Institution

[Excerpts From an Article in Investment Banking]

THE sharp business recession which began in the summer of 1937 has focused renewed attention upon the significance of the so-called capital goods industries in relation to economic prosperity. While it is commonly recognized that an increase in output of capital goods is essential to business recovery, the vital importance of reopening the capital markets from the standpoint of the national economy as a whole is little understood. Upon a solution of this problem depend:

1. The expansion of productive capacity—which is indispensable to the raising of living standards;
2. The absorption of the unemployed—which is necessary to the re-establishment of wholesome conditions of life and economic and political stability;
3. A great increase in national income—which is required if the Federal budget is to be balanced and financial stability maintained;
4. The provision of productive investment outlets for the current money savings of the American people—which is essential to the successful operation of a pecuniary capitalistic system.

The recent recovery movement was the only one in our history that was not accompanied by a rehabilitation of the capital goods industries, and it was the only one that was not accompanied by a restoration of practically full employment. While the connection appears obvious, it is important that a careful appraisal be made of the character and distribution of our present unemployed labor supply in relation to employment potentialities in the capital goods industries.

The financial requirements of railroads, public utilities, and industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprise have in the past afforded productive investment opportunities for the money savings with which individuals seek to make provision for the future and to accumulate a competency. Indeed, so great was the demand for liquid funds throughout the long period of economic growth and expansion prior to the World War that large amounts of foreign funds sought investment in our markets. During the period of the twenties the balance shifted materially and a large volume of American savings sought investment opportunity abroad. Nevertheless, internal capital expansion—in railroads, public utilities, agriculture, industrial, and commercial corporations, and state and local governmental enterprises—continued to afford large opportunities for the employment of individual savings. Since 1929, however, the situation has been fundamentally different; even in the recovery period new productive investment outlets were of negligible importance.

Today a fundamental question confronts savings banks, insurance companies, and other investment institutions. Where are we to find productive investments ample to absorb the current and expected flow of money savings? If we are forced to continue investment in securities already outstanding and in new government issues, what will be the future of interest rates and what will be the effect on the yields of insurance policies, and so forth? The problem here presented is also of paramount importance to colleges and universities, foundations, and trust funds. There is needed a careful study of trends with respect to investment outlets over the last thirty years or so in relation to the problem of savings and investment.

In the view of many observers recent legislation in the field of banking and finance has militated against the flotation of new securities. Reference is made not only to the Securities and Exchange Commission, but also to changes in banking laws, particularly with reference to the business of underwriting. It is often contended that the primary difficulty is the high costs and risks involved in issuing new securities. Some believe that there is a shortage of underwriting capital. Still others assert that the dearth of new issues is attributable simply to uncertainty with reference to the future of business generally. The time is clearly ripe for an independent appraisal of legislative and control measures in their effects upon the capital market.

Mirror of World Opinion

Democracy

WE DO not seem to appreciate good things before we are dangerously near losing them. Democracy is based on the great value of personal freedom. Freedom without authority, however, is inconceivable. Therefore strong authority is not contrary to democracy. Where authority degenerates into lawlessness it leads to dictatorship. Freedom is only safe in the hands of strong authority. One need never be anxious about democracy. It is eternal, because it has revealed in man the eternal man. This eternal principle may be menaced, but one cannot destroy it. But although we are convinced of this, we should not allow ourselves to fall asleep. There never was, perhaps, a time when conditions in the world were so difficult as today. This should give us strength and make us stronger and make us willing to make sacrifices.—(Dr. P. J. Oud, former Netherlands Minister of Finance, as quoted in *Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam.)